



Ariel Sharon, the former Israeli defense minister, during a lecture marking the fifth anniversary of the Lebanon invasion.

Sharon Revives Debate Over Lebanon War

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — Just as the five-year scars from the invasion of Lebanon were starting to heal in Israel, and just as the bitter memories were beginning to fade, Ariel Sharon has revived the debate over who was responsible for Israel's most controversial war.

Mr. Sharon delivered a nearly four-hour lecture at Tel Aviv University on Tuesday night, giving his first detailed version of how the full cabinet, and not he alone, was responsible for the decision-making "from A to Z" during the 1982 Israeli invasion.

On Wednesday, those criticized by Mr. Sharon responded with equal passion. One word ran through their rejoinders: "Liar."

Among the reactions was a call by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres for an official inquiry to determine definitively whether Mr. Sharon, who was defense minister during the war, misled the government.

In June, the Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University invited a few Israeli generals and military analysts for a private academic seminar on the war. Mr. Sharon, who was criticized by the participants, was not invited. He asked for equal time and the Jaffee Center accommodated him with the public forum Tuesday.

The overall theme of Mr. Sharon's speech was simple and oft-repeated: The man everyone claimed was the maestro of the Lebanon invasion, Ariel Sharon, was nothing more than a first violin, dutifully playing to music written and directed by others.

The basic plan for the war, Mr. Sharon argued, was conceived years before he became defense minister, hence talk of "Sharon's war" is nonsense. The actual execution of the war was approved by Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the cabinet at every stage, Mr. Sharon said, hence allegations that he did not keep the government informed were baseless.

Finally, he said, the army command was given clear directives from him, hence claims by generals that they could not achieve their military objectives because they were never clearly laid out without foundation.

There was little news in Mr. Sharon's speech. The facts and the general line of his argument had been heard in less detail before. His bottom line was that the Lebanon invasion was a success, that it drove the Palestinian "terrorists" out of Lebanon and he was proud to have it.

Mr. Sharon cited numerous examples of how senior members of the Labor Party, such as Yitzhak Rabin and Mordechai Gur, were both aware of and supportive of this plan, even to the point of pressuring Mr. Sharon to go farther.

Mr. Sharon said that from January 1981 to September 1982 the cabinet discussed the Lebanon situation and developments in the war 93 times, and all the key decisions were made by Mr. Begin and his ministers.

Mr. Gur, a former chief of staff, called Mr. Sharon's talk "the lie of the century," perpetrated by a man who wants to spread the blame for his failure.

Mr. Sharon views the proposal for an international peace confer-

ence as a Soviet-inspired scheme to force the return of Arab land captured by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war.

He has proposed a U.S.-backed regional conference involving Jordan, Egypt and Israel and has urged an interim solution for the West Bank and Gaza, where about 1.4 million Palestinians live under Israeli rule.

The official, an aide to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, was reporting on a meeting Wednesday between Mr. Shamir and Mr. Shultz's executive assistant, Charles Hill. He said Mr. Shamir had told Mr. Hill that Washington must consider alternatives to an international peace conference.

In Washington, a State Department official said Wednesday that Mr. Shultz had no plans to visit Israel soon.

"There is no plan now," said the official, who asked not to be identified.

Mr. Hill has been in Jerusalem since Saturday. He is trying to break the stalemate between Mr. Shamir, who opposes the idea of a UN-sponsored conference, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who favors it. Israeli officials said.

Mr. Hill said during the meeting with Mr. Shamir that Mr. Shultz was willing to come to Israel in a few weeks to promote an Israeli-Arab dialogue. Mr. Shamir's aide said:

After the meeting, Mr. Hill said, "I had serious and responsible talks with the prime minister on some very important issues. There is more thinking and effort to be done."

Washington initially opposed a conference that would include the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, but in recent months has given the idea qualified support at the urging of Mr. Peres, Arab nations and the European Community.

Aides to Mr. Shamir said it appeared that Washington was now willing to take into account the objections of Mr. Shamir and his Likud bloc and to try to find other ways to bring about talks.

Mr. Shamir views the proposal for an international peace confer-

Israeli Aide Says Shultz May Visit to Push Peace

Reuters

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, is likely to visit Israel in a few weeks to spur Middle East peace efforts that are deadlocked over the issue of an international peace conference, a senior Israeli official said Wednesday.

The official, an aide to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, was reporting on a meeting Wednesday between Mr. Shamir and Mr. Shultz's executive assistant, Charles Hill. He said Mr. Shamir had told Mr. Hill that Washington must consider alternatives to an international peace conference.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Sri Lanka Mine Kills 2 Indian Officers

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Indian peacekeeping troops in Sri Lanka suffered their first casualties Wednesday in an accidental land mine blast that killed two officers and injured two soldiers.

A spokeswoman for the Indian High Commission in Colombo said a mine exploded during mine-clearing operations in the northern city of Jaffna, killing a major and a noncommissioned officer.

Jaffna was the main stronghold of Tamil separatist guerrillas during a four-year conflict with Sri Lankan troops. The victims were the first casualties among 6,000 Indian troops supervising a July 29 accord that ended the conflict. Four guerrillas reportedly were killed Tuesday while removing land mines in the Jaffna Peninsula.

U.S. Urges Israel to End Lavi Project

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The United States has urged Israel to scrap its costly program to produce the new Lavi jet fighter.

"Given the budgetary realities we and Israel face," said Charles E. Redman, the State Department spokesman, "we believe a decision by Israel to terminate the Lavi would be in the interest of both our countries."

The American statement came on Tuesday as the Israeli cabinet, which is split on the issue, neared a decision on the fate of the jet fighter.

The jet has been under development largely with American financial aid — about \$1.5 billion in U.S. support so far. The project has proved to be more costly than Israel had estimated.

U.S. Plot to Kill Khomeini Is Alleged

KUWAIT (Reuters) — Adnan Khashoggi, who played an important role in brokering secret U.S. arms shipments to Iran, said in an interview published Wednesday that the United States once planned to assassinate the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Mr. Khashoggi said that after the United States began contacts with Iran, a plot was hatched "to liquidate Khomeini and give power to a new man." The Saudi Arabian businessman, whose U.S. holding company has filed for protection under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, said the plot was still ready to intervene in Chad despite its refusal to back Chadian government troops in their drive to retake a disputed border zone.

In an interview quoted by French radio, Mr. Khashoggi reiterated that France was not involved in President Hissene Habre's campaign to reconquer the Aozou Strip, occupied by Libya in 1973.

But he added: "France maintains its support for Chad's territorial integrity and is not ruling out the use of any means, including military, to contribute to this goal."

France has 1,200 men in Chad operating a strike force of Mirage fighters and Jaguar bombers to deter Libyan raids on the capital, Ndjamena.

But it has refused to use its air force to give Mr. Habre's men air cover in the Aozou Strip. France has called for international arbitration in the dispute.

Typhoon Batters Central Philippines

MANILA (UPI) — The most powerful typhoon in six years battered the central Philippines on Wednesday, news reports said. Heavy rains and winds as high as 162 mph (260 kph) caused flash floods and forced thousands of people to flee their homes.

In a bulletin issued at noon, the Manila Weather Bureau said the typhoon designated Betty had slammed across the northern section of Samar, the nation's third largest island, with peak winds of 162 mph. It was the worst typhoon to hit the country since one called Irma struck with equal force in November 1981, killing 470 people.

The typhoon's strength diminished to 137 mph as it lumbered northward through the interior at 11 mph. The typhoon was expected to strike 25 provinces, including metropolitan Manila, before it moved into the South China Sea late Thursday.

New Cabinet Announced in Portugal

LISBON (AFP) — Prime Minister António Cavaco Silva, who was re-elected last month in Portugal, announced a new cabinet Wednesday.

Mr. Cavaco Silva, a Social Democrat whose party won a parliamentary majority in general elections July 19, has kept nine ministers from his departing cabinet, four of whom have changed ministries.

He created a new post of deputy prime minister, to which he named Eurico de Melo. Joaquim Fernando Nogueira was named to another new post of minister to the president, which he will hold concurrently with the justice ministry. Four departing ministers will not be in the new government, including Foreign Minister Pedro Pires de Miranda and Defense Minister Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida.

Chile Lifts Ban on an Exiled Writer

SANTIAGO (UPI) — The military government has lifted a 10-month ban against the exiled writer Ariel Dorfman and announced it will allow 21 other political exiles to return.

Mr. Dorfman, 45, a U.S. resident and professor of Latin American literature at Duke University in North Carolina, was refused entry to Chile and put on a plane to Argentina on Aug. 2 when he tried to return from the United States.

An Interior Ministry spokesman announced Tuesday night the lifting of a decree passed in October to prohibit the writer and columnist from entering Chile.

For the Record

A seventh person has died from the suburban Munich airplane crash that gutted a McDonald's fast-food restaurant and a city bus on Tuesday, the police said Wednesday.

The Swiss transport and energy minister, Leon Schlumpf, said Wednesday in Bern that he would resign Dec. 31. Mr. Schlumpf, 62, who has held the post since 1980, said he did not feel ready to serve another full, four-year term, in which decisions are likely to be made on the future of nuclear energy in Switzerland and expanded rail service.

Three men raided a police station with submachine gun fire Wednesday in an Istanbul suburb, killing a policeman and wounding two others, the Turkish police said. There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the attack.

Justice William J. Brennan Jr. of the U.S. Supreme Court was to leave the Mayo Clinic Wednesday after tests revealed he does not have prostate cancer, the court said in Washington.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Alitalia Joins Computer Network

ZURICH (Reuters) — Italy's Alitalia airline has joined Swissair, British Airways, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and United Airlines of the United States in the battle to set up a Europe-wide airline computer booking system, Swissair said.

The move increases to seven the number of carriers in the system, to be known as "Galileo," which also includes Austrian Airlines and British Caledonian. A rival system, named "Amadeus," is backed by West Germany's Lufthansa, Air France, Spain's Iberia and Scandinavian Airlines Systems. European airlines have been trying to agree for months on a single computer booking system that could compete with those of U.S. carriers.

A forest fire on the Greek island of Rhodes was being contained Wednesday between two central villages after it ravaged about 40,000 acres (16,000 hectares), officials said. They said the island was safe for vacationers.

A hydraulic fault in the brakes of a British Airways Concorde was blamed for an incident Tuesday at Kennedy International Airport in which five of the supersonic plane's 10 tires burst upon landing. Airline officials said the tires blew when the wheels locked momentarily.

Manila Takes Action On Violence, Sedition

MANILA — The Philippines, shaken by a series of assassinations, announced Wednesday the implementation of special courts, military checkpoints and a crackdown on unlicensed guns, but President Corazon C. Aquino ruled out emergency restrictions on civil rights.

Mrs. Aquino, leaving a weekly cabinet meeting, shook her head and said "No" when asked if she foresaw a situation in which she might suspend habeas corpus to curb growing violent crime.

The chief justice of the Supreme Court, Claudio Teehankee, announced that special courts would be set up to handle cases of subversion, rebellion, sedition, illegal possession of firearms, drug pushing and other serious offenses that carry a possible sentence of life imprisonment.

"A strong and adequate response from the courts by way of speedy trial and judgment can serve to deter criminal elements," he said.

General Fidel V. Ramos, chief of the armed forces, set up military checkpoints on major roads around Manila and ordered a nationwide drive against unlicensed guns.

The full 160,000-member armed forces has been mobilized in the campaign against unlicensed guns, which will include raids on hideouts of criminal syndicates and private arms, a statement from the military said.

The anti-crime drive is "in compliance" with orders issued Sunday

Enrile Gets Senate Seat

The Supreme Court ordered election officials on Wednesday to proclaim Juan Ponce Enrile, the opposition leader and former defense secretary, the winner of a contested Senate seat, The Associated Press reported from Manila.

Mr. Enrile, who will be only the second opposition member in the 24-seat Senate, called the court ruling a victory for "the entire system which we live."

The Commission on Elections proclaimed winners in 23 Senate races after May 11 elections, but left the last seat vacant pending court challenges by Mr. Enrile and Augusto Sanchez, a former labor minister under Mrs. Aquino.

In its ruling, the Supreme Court voided an order by the commission granting Mr. Sanchez a vote recount. The court said too much time had passed since the election.

Mr. Sanchez had contended that thousands of ballots were discarded because they carried only his last name and canvassers could not tell if the votes were for him or another candidate, Gil Sanchez.



Jean-Jacques Kowaleczyk, 2, waving from his father's back in Chamonix, France.

CHAMONIX, France — The French police compelled a woman to abandon on Wednesday a climb to the summit of Mont Blanc, Europe's highest peak, with her 2-year-old son.

Ten minutes after Elisabeth Kowaleczyk, 34, and her husband, Andrzej, 38, arrived with their two sons at a refuge at an altitude of 10,387 feet (3,160 meters), police officers made her and her sons take a helicopter down to Chamonix.

The police had said they intended to bring charges against the parents for ill-treating the 2-year-old boy. But later they announced that charges would be dropped because force had not been required to persuade the parents to abandon their climb.

Mr. Kowaleczyk delayed their planned departure on Tuesday after the judicial authorities threatened to pursue child abuse charges if they attempted the climb with their sons, Lucas, 11, and Jean-Jacques, 2.

The couple had hoped to carry the younger boy up 15,771 feet to the summit in a baby carrier. The boy would have been the youngest person to arrive at the summit.

"It is insane to want to take a child that high," said the commander of the Chamonix police.

The judicial authorities had said that they could intervene when the family reached the first camp. The authorities would consider it the beginning of an attempt to reach the peak, and that the "health of the infant could be in danger."

(AP, AP)

2 Die in Swiss Alps

Two French climbers died after a fall Tuesday while scaling the Matterhorn in Switzerland and four climbers were injured, the Air Zermatt rescue service said Wednesday. Reuters reported from Zermatt.

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The twin-engine, swing-wing fighters from the aircraft carrier *Constellation* steaming in the Arabian Sea outside the Gulf, are the navy's hottest combat aircraft.

The P-3 was never "in imminent physical

danger," according to the *Star* incident.

The best chance to avoid a repeat of

Enter the Groom, Bearing a Bouquet of Premarital Contracts

By Anna Quindlen
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — So I'm reading about Joan Collins who got married last year in Las Vegas to a man 14 years her junior whose only résumé description was "former Swedish pop star." And I'm reading about Sylvester Stallone, who married a woman, usually photographed wearing no more than the equivalent of a bandanna, who introduced herself by sending a photograph to his hotel room after she had ditched her baby and her first husband in Denmark. (I mean, what are they feeding them in Scandinavia? Human blood?) And I see that these people are getting divorced.

Somehow, I am no more surprised than I was to hear that people claiming to be Elvis's love children are sprouting like soybeans all over the South. As the Trolls once sang so wisely, love is strange. Particularly when you live in Hollywood.

Life Styles of the Rich and Predictable — I love it. I read People magazine every week, and believe me, I don't read it for those dumb Q and A's about how stress can make you

sick or for the pieces about Jane and John Doe, who run the biggest little pig farm in Iowa. I read it for Joan and Stallone and Farrah and Ryan and Tatum and Liz.

I love the way these people live, because there's such an incredible logic to it all: love children, the Betty Ford clinic, personal relationships with the spirit world. If you get married in Las Vegas and the bridegroom wears white and carries a simple bouquet of premarital contracts, common sense tells you that a divorce will follow in very short order, and that some party to the divorce will be represented by Marvin Mitchelson.

You know what to expect from Liz Taylor's life. First she shows up at some event with a guy. Then she gets some large jewelry from the guy. Then she marries him. Then she divorces him.

Yes, these people lead lives with definition and norms. It's the rest of us who have weird, off-the-wall ways. In my circle, for example, it is not totally uncommon for a man to come home one night after 14 years of marriage, two children, two renovations, three attempts at the Scarsdale diet, a stint at Smoke Enders and one midlife crisis.

and say, without warning, on a day no better or worse than thousands of others: "I don't love you. I never loved you, I'm leaving." And there you are, ditched by a person who is not even Scandinavian, with no jewelry and no premarital contract.

In Hollywood, I'm sure of this would come as a surprise, except it would be more likely to happen in 14 days, not 14 years. Your husband would open his mouth and before he got a word out, you would say: "I'm not stupid. I saw The Star that Priscilla is having your love child."

My husband is appalled — not by Joan's husband's little Passion Flower or those wild accusations about Sly's estranged wife and her secretary, but by my interest in it all. He's even threatened that if I abdicate my responsibilities and order too much Chinese takeout, he's going to tell the world that I can't get going in the morning without a cup of coffee and a gossip column. Let him. Where else am I going to get this stuff? Here at home? This is not a life that is going to wind up in the full-color tabloids, no matter how you cut it. "Quinn and Christopher in Backyard Wading Pool

— As You've Never Seen Them Before!" "Gerry: 'There Were Never Enough Clean Socks.' " "Love on the Rocks: Bottled Salad Dressing the Last Straw." Circulation plummets.

The appeal of these people is that they are not at all what I find at home. (For one thing, they decorate in all-white.) It's a great combination: glamour and predictability. We're not strong on either one of them around here. My kids might turn out to be architects, or heavy-metal drummers (please, God, no!), or farmers or lawyers. They might be good or bad or good and bad. This is different from the kids of celebs, who are either very, very good ("Lisa Marie Presley: 'I'll never be like my father!') or very, very bad ("Lisa Marie: She's just like Priscilla").

Friends don't have glamorous, predictable lives either; they have to make do with their relationships instead of figuring they'll meet someone on the set of their next film. Maybe that's why I'd be more predictable of the Princess of Wales's problems if she were a friend of mine. She might call and say: "He's too

old; he's never home; all he wants to do is garden and go to swim; his mother thinks she runs the world." And I might tell her: "Look, Diana, he's a great father, he never embarrasses you in public, he wears nice clothes and he keeps the garden looking good. Plus you have a terrific house and great jewelry, and anyhow, when was the last time I met Rod Stewart and Timothy Dalton?"

But when I read about her in the tabloids ("Di Disgruntled, Dances at Disco"), I just think, "What did she expect?" She should have known that there are standards in the public eye. I've learned them just by keeping tabs on the divorces and the columns.

Let's say Sly calls me up, even as a friend, and says: "I met this girl. She's 17 years younger than I am, six feet tall and she's usually sort of semideep and draped all over me. Her acting credits could fill a matchbook, but I'm going to put her in my next movie, and also marry her." What could you say, except suggest that he get a premarital agreement and insist on having People magazine shoot him on his good side when the separation is announced?

Arias Insists Managua Reinstate a Free Press

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica, whose Central American peace proposal was signed by regional leaders last week, has declared that the plan cannot succeed unless Nicaragua allows opposition press outlets to reopen.

According to diplomats who took part in the Guatemala meeting, even Mr. Arias was far from certain that any agreement could be reached there. They said that Mr. Ortega and President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador, were the most difficult to persuade.

"As soon as the five presidents sat down alone together, Oscar Arias turned to Ortega and asked him if he was willing to make concessions," one official said. "He said that if there was no desire to compromise, it would be best if the five of them just had a drink and went back home without wasting time. But Ortega said he wanted to talk, and from that moment things began to move."

At one point early in the private talks, Mr. Ortega was said to have demanded that Mr. Duarte provide proof for his allegations that Nicaragua was continuing to aid Salvadoran rebels. In response, Mr. Duarte reportedly produced a letter said to have been written by the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, thanking Mr. Ortega for supplying Salvadoran guerrillas.

Mr. Ortega was reported not to have responded directly, but he did not challenge the authenticity of the letter. Instead, he produced intelligence reports indicating that scores of flights bearing weapons for Nicaraguan rebels had departed El Salvador.

He also mentioned the case of Eugenio Hasenpusch, an American air cargo handler whose plane was shot down over Nicaragua. Mr. Hasenpusch told a court in Managua last year that his clandestine flight bearing arms for the rebels had originated in El Salvador.

Diplomats said that while Mr. Ortega made concessions regarding internal dissent, he also came away from the meeting with important gains. If the accord is carried out, the Nicaraguan rebels, cut off from the American supplies that sustain them, would presumably cease to be an effective military force.

In addition to prohibiting outside aid to rebel groups, the accord

also stipulates that Central American countries may not allow their territory to be used to support attacks against other countries.

"Even more important is the fact that this plan legitimizes the Sandinists and takes legitimacy away from the contras," said one ambassador involved in the meeting.

"The Sandinists can now consider themselves part of the Central American family, at least as long as this process is under way."

For Biden, a Minefield Ahead in Bork Hearings

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on President Ronald Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court may profoundly affect not only the court's ideological balance, but also the 1988 presidential campaign.

In the preliminary skirmishing over the Bork nomination, much of the political attention has been focused on Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, the committee chairman, who is also a leading Democratic presidential hopeful. Mr. Biden is a declared foe of Judge Bork, and liberal interest groups are looking to him for support in their drive against the nomination.

Some political analysts see danger for Mr. Biden's candidacy if the committee hearings, which are scheduled to open Sept. 15, narrowly cast the senator as a liberal tool of special-interest groups. Mr. Biden insisted Tuesday in San Francisco that there had been no lasting damage so far, but the weeks ahead are expected to confront him with as many pitfalls as shining opportunities.

The political ramifications extend far beyond Mr. Biden. The committee hearings and the subsequent debate and vote in the full Senate, which could last through November, will almost certainly help shape the way the nation looks at the Democratic Party and its standard-bearer.

For the last three years, since their crushing defeat in 1984, when Walter F. Mondale is thought to have been hurt by his close ties to many special-interest groups, the Democrats have been trying to concentrate on mainstream issues such as the economy and foreign policy. They have been trying, in other words, to stay away from the social issues, such as abortion and gun control, that have pushed many blue-collar Democrats toward the Republicans.

The Bork debate may have the potential to re-establish the links between such issues and the Democratic Party in the mind of the electorate.

At the same time, some of those outside forces arrayed against Judge Bork have the ability to mobilize their members and backers in ways that could help push one Democrat to the head of the field.

Mr. Biden said last month that he, his committee and his Democratic colleagues in the Senate had to be careful not to dwell too much on any one issue in attacking Judge Bork's fitness to serve on the Supreme Court. Otherwise, he said, the Democrats will be seen "as the party of special interests, as a single-issue vehicle" — precisely what they have been trying to avoid.

Canada Recalls Parliament To Deal With Refugee Influx

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has reconvened Parliament in an emergency session to seek new powers to deal with the influx of refugees into Canada.

The proposed legislation would sharply raise penalties for ship captains and others who smuggle aliens into Canada and would make it easier for officials to turn away immigrants suspected of being security risks.

Mr. Mulroney's decision to interrupt the lawmakers' long summer vacation followed a public outcry against existing liberal immigration policies after a boatload of 174 Indian Sikhs from refugee camps in West Europe arrived in Nova Scotia in July.

An administrative law judge in

A U.S. Fatality in Honduras

Agence France-Presse
WASHINGTON — A U.S. Army private fell from a rope bridge into a river and drowned while on an exercise in Honduras the Pentagon said Tuesday. The accident occurred Friday near the juncture of the Guaquape and Jálán rivers, about 75 miles (120 kilometers) northwest of Tegucigalpa, a Pentagon spokeswoman said.



C. William Verity Jr.

58 Charged In FBI 'Sting' In New York

By Ralph Blumenthal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a sting operation that swept from Long Island to the Canadian border, 58 people, including 44 New York municipal officials, have been charged with taking bribes and kickbacks from an undercover FBI agent, according to federal officials.

Edie Mahe, a Republican political consultant, asserts that the Bork nomination may save his party in 1988 by demonstrating that the Democrats are, at least their chief spokesmen, more liberal on social issues than Middle America. Other Republican strategists disagree. But it is clear that the confirmation process offers Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican minority leader, a chance to identify himself strongly in the public mind with the more conservative position on a whole range of social issues.

That could be a considerable asset to the senator. He has been struggling to convince party conservatives that he is as well attuned to their thinking as his main rivals, Vice President George Bush and Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York.

It is Mr. Biden, though, whose candidacy appears to have been affected most so far. If there has already been damage, as many observers agree, Mr. Biden may well be able to reverse it if he makes a good impression during the hearings.

"He has put himself in an awkward position," said a top Democratic strategist who is uncommitted to the nomination. "He was in an ideal position, but he has turned a big plus into a bigger question mark by acting like a hanging judge. The difficulty, I'm afraid, is that he doesn't think things through. He's so bright, but he needs an edit button on his mind before he talks."

Toronto ordered on Monday the release of the last six of the Sikhs from detention at a Halifax military base. The judge denied the government's request that five of the men be kept in custody because they were regarded as dangerous.

In Calgary on Monday, another judge allowed six Iranians who arrived in that western Canadian city Saturday without visas or passports to remain in Canada for at least a month to make their claims for refugee status.

Both groups are among the more than 30,000 people expected to arrive in Canada this year, without authorization, to claim refugee status.

Those charged each face maximum penalties of five to 20 years in prison and fines of \$250,000.

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A Strong Choice for U.S. Cabinet

Praise of Verity Follows Outsider's Surprise Nomination

By Susan F. Raskin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The man President Ronald Reagan has chosen as his next secretary of commerce favors plaid sport coats rather than business suits and penny loafers rather than dress shoes, and he prefers to travel the streets of his Ohio hometown by bicycle rather than automobile.

In short, C. William Verity Jr. — or Bill, as asked to be called by subordinates as well as senior colleagues at Armcio Inc. — is an informal man.

Although he has been a corporate executive and was born to wealth, he is known for being born with the common touch. One of his favorite novelists is Ayn Rand, the champion of unfettered capitalism and the triumph of individualism over conformity.

"He's an honest person," said Raymond E. Back, the president of the independent union that represents Armcio's 4,400 steelworkers and a professional adversary of Mr. Verity for many years.

"He's strong with lots of self-esteem," said Mr. Back. "He listens to both sides, and then he gives you a fair decision."

Such qualities remind people in Washington of Malcolm Baldridge, the popular secretary of commerce whose death last month has thrust Mr. Verity, 70, back into public service.

It is a comparison that will serve Mr. Verity well when he assumes the Commerce job amid tricky bar-

gaining with Congress on trade legislation, mounting tensions with Japan over export controls and an important round of international trade negotiations.

Business lobbyists and trade experts in Washington had urged the administration to choose an "insider" — someone savvy about the ways of Congress and the bureaucracy. Mr. Verity's name never came up in the two weeks of speculation that preceded the announcement of his nomination.

"We had all been so concerned about having someone who could be confirmed quickly," said Alexander B. Trowbridge, the president of the National Association of Manufacturers and a member of the 1981 presidential task force on private sector initiatives over a major diversification of the company.

Although he has been a corporate executive and was born to wealth, he is known for being born with the common touch. One of his favorite novelists is Ayn Rand, the champion of unfettered capitalism and the triumph of individualism over conformity.

"He's feisty, not a shouter, but very self-confident," said Mr. Trowbridge. "He's like Mac Baldwin in that sense — a man very comfortable with his own success."

Mr. Verity is expected to win swift confirmation by the Senate Commerce Committee. Its chairman, Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, said Tuesday that he hoped to set a hearing for the week of Sept. 9, when Congress returns from its summer recess.

Whether this means that the contras in Nicaragua will be able to receive food and supplies while the cease-fire is in effect, or whether the guerrillas in El Salvador will be able to move or will have to stay in fixed positions, are things that will have to be discussed," the Costa Rican leader said. "To have a cease-fire, you need the agreement of the insurgent groups, and that is something that remains to be obtained."

There is also an insurgency in Guatemala.

Apart from his year as head of the task force, Mr. Verity is no stranger to Washington. He served from 1980 to 1981 as chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, lobbying for modifications in a wide range of U.S. rules that he said were hobbling American industry's ability to compete abroad.

From 1979 to 1984, as a co-chairman of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, Mr. Verity sought to expand trade ties with the Russians and to dissuade the government from imposing unilateral

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Suspense in the Gulf

A Peace Alternative?

These are nervous times in the Gulf, but the judgment of one careful and informed community, the shippers and insurers, is worth noting. Traffic is near normal. On Tuesday an American-escorted convoy of three tankers arrived safely in Kuwait. Mines are about, but minesweeping duties are being taken up, separately, by the United States, Britain and France. Gulf Arabs are apparently providing somewhat more support than they choose to acknowledge.

It is headline news that American warplanes fired two missiles at an Iranian aircraft "perceived" to be threatening a U.S. patrol plane on escort duty. It seems that the missiles hit no Iranian aircraft, but one can hope they had an impact on the Iranian political consciousness. The jitters about American policy widely expressed in the United States may have made some Iranians doubt that the United States was serious about its escort mission. It is conceivable that Iranians fail to see clearly the difference between the powerful popular dissent to the Reagan policy in Central America and the anxious but unmistakable consent to the Reagan policy in the Gulf. Demonstrating a readiness to defend ships and planes doing escort duty could be a useful antidote to any Iranian misperception on this score.

A cease-fire of sorts had been in effect at sea as a result of the unanimous United Nations Security Council resolution of last month. This partial pause had given definite advantage to Iran, which is proportionately far more dependent on sea traffic than Iraq, and which, meanwhile, mocked the cease-fire appeal and continued to press the ground war it long ago carried to Iraqi soil. Now Iraq has resumed air attacks against Iranian oil and economic targets on land. An Iranian response is awaited.

What might it be? Representative Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, has been warning that Iran's military strengths in confronting the United States lie in the "no-fingerprints," low-tech domain of terrorism. "Invisible" laid mines and the like. A further example lies in the recent staged riots of Iranian Moslem pilgrims in Mecca — riots that the Saudis, belying their reputation of timidity, effectively contained. The low-tech area, however, does not belong to Iran alone. That a ship carrying Iranian oil took a hit during the weekend may remind Tehran, all of whose cargoes come in and out by sea, that mines are a threat to every country's shipping.

Iran appears to be in an unusually contrary and defiant phase. Still, it is right that the United States should try to go about the military business as sensibly as it can and at the same time, with the Soviet Union and others, should hold open the vital alternative of ending the Iran-Iraq war.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Get Congress Aboard

One of the largest bundles of American forces since the Vietnam War is assembling in and around the Gulf. Given Iran's threats and unpredictability, attacks on the force are

far from unlikely. More mines have been found and a U.S. fighter plane recently had to fire missiles to ward off Iranian aircraft. On Tuesday, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger reiterated hair-trigger but necessary rules for dealing with threats.

The Gulf is a flash point, where many countries' vital interests intersect. There is no telling where more shooting might lead. Yet President Reagan still ignores the War Powers Act, which requires him to report to Congress within two days of introducing forces into situations where hostilities may be imminent.

That is a serious error that Congress needs to insist is quickly repaired. Invoking the act will at last compel Mr. Reagan to spell out his strategy in the Gulf. If he can now present a plausible policy for countering Iran and protecting the considerable American interests in the area, there is every reason to believe that Congress would go along.

Representative Robert Torricelli, a New Jersey Democrat, gives the best reasons for invoking the act: "What we are trying to do is assure that if we're going to be there, that it's done right. This isn't Ronald Reagan's policy."

Presidents have to submit the report required by the War Powers Act because it sets off a 60-day clock. When the time runs out, the forces must be withdrawn unless Congress declares war or specifically authorizes an extension. The Reagan administration argues that the law may unconstitutionally limit the president's authority. But that interpretation has not been tested in the courts. Until it is, the law is the law.

The administration recognized this when it gave formal warning to Congress of the raid on Libya last year, three hours before the bombing started. The situation in the Gulf now is far more dangerous.

Far from being paralyzed by fear that the act might limit his authority, Mr. Reagan needs to recognize its potential benefits.

First would be the act's requirement that he explain his Gulf strategy in terms that persuade Congress. He can then cite his need for congressional support as he seeks greater help from reluctant partners like Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Congress's explicit backing and the support of the Gulf states would be of immense aid in facing down Tehran.

The White House may despise the War Powers Act, passed in the shadow of the Vietnam War in 1973, but the act can be used in positive ways. Congress under the Constitution has the sole power to declare war. It has done so only five times, the last being World War II. The War Powers Act is intended to protect Congress against being dragged into a war unconsulted, and to allow the United States to face crises with unity.

The situation in the Gulf region calls out for an American policy that has the support of Congress. But what if that support is not forthcoming? Could not Congress use the War Powers Act to compel American withdrawal from the Gulf, leaving a vacuum of power in which Iran could intimidate the Gulf states or into which the Soviet Union could rush their protector? If the administration cannot persuade Congress to resist so obviously dangerous a course, it does not have a strategy worth defending.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An Old Case to Settle

In a few days, Louis Weinstein will be 81 years old. It will not necessarily be a happy birthday, because the past three decades of his life have been miserable. His son, Dr. Harvey Weinstein, a Stanford University psychiatrist, has described his father as "a lost soul . . . a poor, pathetic man with no memory, no life." His condition was caused by "treatment" he received in a Montreal hospital during the 1950s. Mr. Weinstein and a number of other Canadians were admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital for psychiatric treatment, but their doctor used them to experiment with LSD, extensive shock treatments, sleep deprivation and attempted brainwashing. The research had been financed by the CIA, which, in the post-Korean War years, was trying to learn more about mind-control techniques.

These patients and their families were not informed that they were to be part of an experiment and did not give their consent to the procedures. The CIA's involvement was revealed years later during the course of congressional investigations. Mr. Weinstein and eight other victims — one of them the wife of a member of the Canadian parliament — then sued the U.S. government — then sued the U.S. government.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Moscow Has a Role in the Gulf

The decisions by Britain and France to send minesweepers to the Gulf underline the hazards in the region. Yet one important player, the Soviet Union, remains outside the scope for joint action, while, theoretically, the United States and the Soviet Union ought to have plenty to talk about in the Middle East. Neither wishes to see an Iranian victory over Iraq, both want to preserve freedom of navigation, both have an interest in preventing a wider configuration.

Moscow has in recent months been making modest diplomatic inroads — and Washington, which has for just as long regarded the region as its preserve, simply does not know how to respond. The gist of Wash-

ington's argument is that it doesn't want to "legitimize" Soviet activities in the region. But the Soviet Union has a 1,000-mile border with Iran, one of the world's largest Moslem populations and an overriding economic interest in oil. In acknowledging such concerns, the West hardly would be opening the door to Soviet hegemony over the region. Conversely, Moscow has considerable potential to make mischief: It is, for example, stepping up economic cooperation at a time when Western policy is to isolate Iran.

In the event of a confrontation between the United States and Iran, those links could take on greater strategic significance. If only for that reason, Washington has much to gain from talking to Moscow on the Gulf.

— The Financial Times (London).

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OPINION

From Sri Lanka, a Lesson for the Contras

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There comes a time when the statesmanlike course, however painful, has to be chosen because the alternatives are so much worse. President Junius Jayewardene of Sri Lanka does not want the quasi-partition of his country, but the alternative is a worsening civil war with mounting danger of international war.

The presidents of the five countries in Central America have never shown much wish to work together or to assume responsibility for one another's problems, but the joint peace plan they signed on Aug. 7 is the alternative to chaos.

You have to take chances when times are desperate. This is what Mr. Jayewardene did. He confronted a communal conflict of the kind that, since 1945, has spilled far more blood worldwide than all the conventional wars put together. The Tamil (Hindu) minority in northern Sri Lanka, which wants a state of its own, has demonstrated that it can produce a ceaseless supply of fanatical young nationalists prepared to be killed in that cause. The Sinhalese (Buddhist) majority could have suppressed the minority indefinitely, but it could not reconcile them.

These are stupid struggles but, because they are stupid and basic and tribal, they are virtually impervious to compromise. Northern Ireland is another case. The violence in Sri Lanka would have gone on forever bleeding both communities.

Mr. Jayewardene and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India made the bold choice, employing bold means. Mr. Jayewardene has accepted quasi-autonomy for the Tamil regions. The two leaders agreed that Indian troops would go there to disarm and control the Tamil terrorists. It is an agreement that disappoints Tamils, because they

do not get independence: it outrages Sinhalese, because they effectively lose control of a part of their country; it commits India to a campaign of pacification that may not succeed. The two leaders nonetheless have taken grave political and personal risks to do good. It is an edifying example.

The Arias plan for Central America, by President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica, faces from El Salvador's left-wing guerrillas and Nicaragua's contras. The Nicaraguan and U.S. governments only grudgingly tolerate it. Its prospects can scarcely be called good. The plan, however, has two great merits. It is serious, with attainable objectives, however difficult, and it is Central American in origin, not North American.

It is something: an intelligent and brave initiative — an alternative to more war in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala and, probably, sooner or later, in Honduras and Costa Rica as well, with the United States indirectly or directly embroiled.

People in the Reagan administration, and other supporters of the contras, will argue that victory for the contras and a collapse of the uprising in El Salvador would be much better than this peace plan. The trouble is that a contra's military conquest of the government in Managua is not a realistic prospect so long as the United States remains unwilling to invade Nicaragua in their support.

The best-case scenario for the contras is to stay in the field, extend their activity, possibly establish a degree of territorial control inside Nicaragua and thus put great pressure on the Sandinist government. But what then? Unless the Sandinists them-

selves fall apart, the contras are not going to win. At best they merely make survival costly for the Sandinists and their Soviet sponsors.

The cause of the contras' impotence is the fact that they wholly depend on the United States and would collapse if U.S. aid were stopped. This fatally undermines their political claims. The day on which the contra leaders declare their independence of U.S. support, and declare equally their determination to fight on, on their own account, with their own resources, whatever the U.S. Congress and the administration in Washington do or do not, they will begin to be taken seriously. That day is not in sight.

The contra would do well to take a serious interest in the Arias plan now, while there is time. By backing the five-nation initiative, and making clear their willingness to cooperate in the solutions it seeks, they would demonstrate that they are not merely the instruments of Washington and would make a claim to political authenticity.

International Herald Tribune.

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Debt Relief: An Agency Could Help

By Benjamin J. Cohen

MEDFORD, Massachusetts — With their large-scale loan-loss provisions last spring, the big international banks in the United States finally began to acknowledge the Third World debt crisis for what it is: a long-term dilemma of economic solvency, not just short-term liquidity squeeze. But banks remain reluctant to take the next logical step: debt relief.

Currently, the debtors are caught in an insidious trap by the banks' insistence on full debt service. Domestic investment is discouraged, which deprives the debtors of the very means they need — an expansion of productive capacity — to help them earn their way out of their difficulties. For many debtors, growth will remain unattainable without some form of relief.

The banks' reluctance is understandable, given the hazards that are involved. Formal relief for even one needy debtor country could trigger an avalanche of applications from the others for comparable treatment. Some mechanism is required to facilitate growth-promoting debt relief in appropriate cases while keeping the whole process from spinning out of control.

Is such a mechanism possible? Ample precedent exists in Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (and roughly analogous arrangements elsewhere) for a controlled process of debt relief. Under Chapter 11, debtors unable to meet their contractual obligations can appeal for protection from creditors, while they reorganize their affairs, under court supervision, and work out mutually agreeable terms for a resolution of their difficulties. The attraction to debtors is the opportunity to get back on their feet without being driven to the wall. But there are also attractions to creditors, as far as constraints are imposed on protected debtors, usually in the form of some kind of creditor or court involvement in the debtor's managerial decisions. Relief does not come without a price.

The legal foundation lies in the basic theory of contracts, which has long held that contracts should, on occasion, not be enforced but be rewritten — particularly when, as a result of a low-probability contingency not foreseen when originally written, they place extreme and unexpected burdens on debtors. In such instances, rigid enforcement of full contractual obligations could so endanger a debtor's capacity to pay that creditors as well as debtors would be better off with some form of relief. The same principle should be applied at the international level as well, to offer hope to Third World nations.

Such verbal acrobatics are unacceptable. If there is not substantial progress toward genuine democracy by the Nov. 7 deadline set by the accord, the United States must be prepared to withdraw its support from the peace plan.

Without democratic reforms in Nicaragua, the agreement will not be worth the paper it is printed on.

The writer is director of the Latin American program at the Council on Foreign Relations, a nonprofit organization for the study of international affairs. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Ronald Reagan's Bay of Pigs. Barring some dramatic event, Nicaragua was lost once and for all to the Communist empire during this past week, just as Cuba was lost when the exile invasion failed.

Instead of an up-or-down vote on more aid to the Contras, we now have the Central American's unenforceable peace plan — a mirage. This is an appearance. It appeared logical that President Reagan would carry the fight to Congress for increased military aid for the resistance. But he decided not to fight, and so the Central Americans have decided not to fight. Under the terms of the Guatemala plan, Sandinist Nicaragua, a Soviet satellite, will remain after the Reagan presidency ends. The Brezhnev doctrine wins.

— The Wall Street Journal (New York).

From the Gulf, a Signal to Plan for an Oil Cutoff

By Robert J. Samuelson

the sad condition of the economy and the unspeakable poverty of the people, the Sandinists will have no one to blame for their failures in short, their tenure is likely to be shorter without U.S. military involvement with than it.

By taking the best aspects of his plan and the Guatemalan proposal, President Reagan could offer a peace initiative that is well worth the risks.

— Dale Bumpers, a Democratic senator from Arkansas, writing in The New York Times.

FASCO. There is no other word for it. After six and a half years in office, the president of the United States has turned over his foreign policy to strongmen in Panama, they adopted a resolution in the Organization of American States reiterating the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of OAS members, and applied it to Panama — precisely what the Noriega position.

They did exactly the opposite. Although privately in agreement with Washington's assessment of General Noriega, and preferring democracy to strongman rule in Panama, they adopted a resolution in the Organization of American States reiterating the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of OAS members, and applied it to Panama — precisely what the Noriega position.

They did exactly the opposite. Although privately in agreement with Washington's assessment of General Noriega, and preferring democracy to strongman rule in Panama, they adopted a resolution in the Organization of American States reiterating the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of OAS members, and applied it to Panama — precisely what the Noriega position.

Everyone debates the wisdom of escorting reflagged Kuwaiti tankers. No one looks beyond the current crisis. America needs an oil export tax of 20 or 25 cents a gallon to discourage consumption. It needs a larger strategic petroleum reserve, as do the Europeans and Japanese. These measures would not isolate industrial countries from a catastrophic cutoff of Middle East oil, but they would provide time to cope with the social, economic and, probably, military consequences of a prolonged loss of Gulf oil.

The problem is not just for today or tomorrow. It stretches well into the next century. In 1986, the Gulf contained two-thirds of the non-communist world's 619 billion barrels of proven oil reserves. Large new reserves could be found elsewhere; inexpensive alternatives to oil could emerge, the Middle East could become an oasis of political stability. All these things are possible, but none seems probable.

The position today is stronger than in the early 1970s. In 1986, the non-communist world used less oil, despite larger economies and bigger populations, than in 1973. American cars average 18 miles per gallon of gasoline on the road, up from 14 in 1973. In Europe, coal and nuclear power cut oil use for industrial and utility boilers.

Oil returns from Mexico, the North Sea and developing countries have reduced OPEC production.

And the U.S. strategic petroleum reserve now totals 530 million barrels, equal to about 90 days of imports. Excess commercial oil stocks bring total available U.S. oil inventories to about 120 days of imports. In Japan and West Germany, equivalent figures are about 80 days. The industrial world probably could cope with a prolonged cutoff of Gulf oil.

Nevertheless, today's stocks are inadequate. They need to be judged against the needs in 10 or 20 years. No one

OPINION

Supreme Court 'Balance' Would Invite Mediocrity

By William Safire

ATLANTA — Ronald Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert Bork to the United States Supreme Court has been the best decision of the president's otherwise dismal second term.

Predictably, Senator Edward Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, went bananas. A Bork confirmation, he

quo — is an invitation to judicial mediocrity. Last week (*IHT*, Aug. 5), I suggested to conservatives what a toleration of law-breaking by the National Security Council staff might mean when liberals and doves win the presidency. Let me submit now to liberals what the consequences would be of making "court balance" the new determinant of confirmation.

Suppose Mr. Biden becomes presi-

dent, or Governor Mario Cuomo of New York wins after a brokered Democratic convention. Suppose the winning liberal then chooses the brilliant and qualified Professor Tribe to replace one of the court's conservatives. Could he be confirmed? Not a chance. Right-wing and moderate senators would rightly insist on the new standard. Only centrists need apply, or ideological enunciators whose opinions are a mystery. No boat-rocking brilliance would be permitted, and certainly no record of coming down crisply on one side or another in a controversy. In time, we would have a court of nine Sherman Mintones: nice, honest, colorless — with consensus run rampant in the land of the blind.

Likening one of the foremost legal minds in the United States to a Gestapo hood was little much for a few-minded liberals, but it had a powerful effect on Senator Joseph Biden of Delaware, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for president. Chairman Biden put off confirmation hearings until Sept. 15, thereby crippling the Supreme Court's ability to decide close cases in its fall term, but giving an assortment of pressure groups time to make this appointment a sure-fire, direct mail fund-raising attraction. Then, exhibiting the open-mindedness of Lewis Carroll's Red Queen, the senator announced that his verdict after the hearings would be against the Bork nomination.

First, a declaration of my own interest: Bob Bork is a longtime friend. I have respected his independent judgment since he surprised some of the Nixon White House lawyers with his tough-minded support of the Special Prosecution Force after accepting the assignment as designated villain in the "Saturday Night Massacre."

His intelligence, wit, personal integrity and judicial temperament will come across in the confirmation hearings, but those qualities may no longer be enough to win Senate approval. Now a new standard is put forward, running contrary to the longstanding custom of senatorial consent: in the words of Harvard's liberal law professor, Laurence Tribe, the new criterion "is not fitness as an individual, but balance of the court as a whole."

That pernicious breakdown of the tradition of holding the "fitness as an individual" to be the essence of the confirmation standard — and its replacement with some sort of quota system to preserve the status



Jerusalem: It Isn't So Bad

I do try not to react to every article you publish about Jerusalem — but on occasion I find the temptation too great. I saw your recent article concerning young people leaving the city. ("Live! Tel Aviv Lures Young Jerusalem," July 22, by Thomas L. Friedman)

The fact is that life in Jerusalem does have its difficulties: teaching Jews and Arabs to live together (and they do, in spite of the rare examples of terrorism, which are always widely reported); dealing with the fanaticism of the extremist religious and nationalist groups; absorbing more immigrants from many countries than any other city; finding a compromise between archaeology and preservation on the one hand and architecture and modern needs on the other; ensuring free access and free worship at all holy places for everyone, which includes more than 500,000 Christian pilgrims and well over 100,000 Muslim visitors from countries like Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait. But these are the challenges of Jerusalem.

What does not seem to emerge from the article is that it is worthwhile taking up these challenges to build a Jerusalem worthy of its name. I am convinced that we will attract young people to live in Jerusalem if we put more stress on these challenges — in addition to the attractions of a lively and very beautiful town.

TEDDY KOLLEK,
Mayor of Jerusalem.

Greece's Mythical Enemy

Regarding the report, "U.S.-Greek Rift Seen Weakening NATO," (July 16) by Alan Cowell:

"One constantly reads that Greece

considers its NATO ally, Turkey, to be the biggest threat to its security — bigger than the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies, some of whom share borders with Greece. Alan Cowell also refers to this in his report.

I have traveled widely in Turkey for several years and have never seen any indication that Turkey was preparing any sort of aggressive action against Greece. I am sure I am not the only reader who wonders why Greece says it fears a military threat from Turkey, and whether there is any basis to these fears.

J.J. HEINRICHSEN,
Vienna.

Rewriting Turkish History

Regarding the advertisement on page 3 of the July 20 edition "A Message to Members of the European Parliament Who Directly or Indirectly Supported 'The Armenian Resolution':"

As an Armenian, I feel insulted by the Turkish advertisement in the *IHT*. It is an offense to the memory of those massacred by Turks (and Kurds) in 1915.

I must admit that I also feel slightly used. During the 19th century and World War I, different European powers used the "Armenian question" for their own interests. The Tsars in particular, posturing as defenders of the Armenian minority in Turkey, sought only to enlarge the Russian Empire. At present, Europeans use the Armenian question to prevent Turkey from joining the European Community. If they do not want the Turks, they should say so straight away, not use us as a scapegoat.

But far more serious is the allegation by modern day Turkey that there was no such thing as an Armenian genocide. Those who doubt it should read the

memoirs of U.S. Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, reports by Pastor Johannes Lepius, Friedhof Nansen's "L'Armenie et le Proche Orient," Winston Churchill's "The World Crisis" and countless other books on the subject.

I wish I had the resources of Turkey (recycling Western aid is one) to afford full pages in your newspaper in order to make our point of view better known. But this I must say: if modern-day Turkey seeks to rewrite history in order to whitewash its former rulers, it will achieve the opposite of what it purports to seek. I wish Turkey all the best, within the EC or not. But the skeletons in its attic will never be allowed to rest until it admits to the crimes committed in 1915.

JORGE VARTPARONIAN,
Buenos Aires.

What Money Will Do

In response to the report "Olyan Scorns Role of Black Knight" (July 18):

In 1948, out on the Trans-Arabian pipeline, I remember how proud our subcontractor, Suliman Olyan, was when he told me he had his first \$50,000 in a bank in the United States. At the Bechtel offices in 1963, I asked Suliman what hobbies he had. He replied, "Only one: making money." Now he is also better looking. It shows what money will do.

BILL IRVIN,
Estoril, Portugal.

Recalling a Gold Star Mother

Regarding the item, "Kennedy: Clinton Turns Out in Gold Star Mother Fete," (People, July 22):

The concept of the Gold Star Mother did not originate "during World War II"

Not Reading 'Presumed Innocent' Is a Crime

By George F. Will

merely about Scottish politics. Mr. Turow gives a shattering depiction of what it feels like to be in the skin of someone falsely accused of a terrible crime. It is the story about the moral verito that strikes when one's sense of safety, social standing and moral worth are suddenly and unjustly overturned by institutions of justice.

Criminal prosecution is a minutiae of tamed brutality, stylized and decorous but irreducibly brutal nonetheless.

Mr. Turow's protagonist is a prosecutor who, when younger, "could feel the fear, the hot frustration that haunted the separateness" of those he prosecuted. Now nearly 40, he has become "a bureaucrat of good and evil," aware that "the business of accusing, judging, punishing has gone on always; it is one of the great wheels turning beneath everything we do." Suddenly he is indicted, and the ground opens beneath his feet.

Transformed by an act of a grand jury from a pillar of the community

into a pariah, he is seized by fatalism, a sense that life is not reason or order, merely experience. He feels an adhesive dread, a sudden acquaintance with the wilder elements and the darker side of mankind. Imagine being arraigned — being called a murderer in public — while hundreds of fascinated eyes are fastened on your facial reaction. Imagine, as Mr. Turow does, the cyclonic impact of panic, like groping in the dark for a light switch that you are not sure you will ever find.

Pity for others requires, Aristotle said, believing that what afflicted them could afflict you. Mr. Turow makes you believe. You will pity his protagonist caught in the toils of the law, and the law will seem terrifying.

Therein lies the novel's emotional wallop and moral message. It teaches, by that terror, how much our sense of life's liveliness depends on faith in the criminal-justice system — faith that justice has been systematized by social arrangements. Our emotional equilibrium depends more than we normally know on the sense that there is a moral economy in the world, that good is rewarded and evil is punished. We want life to unravel for the criminal, as it did for Macbeth, but not for the innocent, least of all at the hands of the law. Otherwise, life is a tale told by an idiot.

In other ages, people believed that intervening gods, or God, allocated justice, in this or another world. The wanting of that faith has coincided with the rise of law, and lawyers, to a great and stately jurisdiction. They are custodians of the arrangements that keep chaos at bay. Through fissures in that inevitably imperfect system, we glimpse the mortal void that deranged Macbeth after he murdered. Mr. Turow alarmingly conveys how many and wide are the fissures through which proof, truth and justice can leak away. No matter how refined the procedures for unraveling the tangle of human motives, a trial is less akin to the tidiness of mathematics than to the tentative gropings of pre-modern medicine.

Mr. Turow, a former prosecutor, looks unblinkingly at the harshness that sustains civility. (He writes four paragraphs on prison life that will turn your hair white.) He knows the arcana of police procedure and the intricacies of litigation. Judge Learned Hand once said that few things so filled him with fear as the thought of being the defendant in a trial by jury. You will understand why when you read Mr. Turow's meticulous creation of a murder trial.

If you do not read it, you may be left out of conversations. There already are half a million copies in print. (Paperback rights just sold for \$3 million, a record for a first novel.) But do not start the novel on a night when you need your sleep. A sophisticated editor at another "literary" publishing house reports that "Presumed Innocent" caused him to suspend, for his own benefit, his rule against reading at the dinner table. You have been warned.

XAVIER de ROUX,
Mayor of Chantiers, France.

Washington Post Writers Group.

GENERAL NEWS

GULF: Iran Offers to Dispatch Ships to Search for Mines

(Continued from Page 1)

cation that Tehran considered its mine-laying to be a "technical error." In the West, he said, "there is no doubt in anyone's mind that the mines are Iranian."

If Iran was trying to make any conciliatory gesture, it should do so through the United Nations, he said. On Tuesday, the Iranian ambassador to the UN said Iran "does not reject" a Security Council resolution, passed last month, calling for a cease-fire in the Gulf war.

"If they want to make progress, the place to do it is New York," the British spokesman said.

If the United Arab Emirates did accept the Iranian offer, the Iranian Navy might be hard put to find the necessary equipment.

Before the 1979 Islamic Revolution, Iran had a total of five minesweeping ships. All but one of these, a coastal minesweeper, are reported to have been destroyed in the Iran-Iraq war.

However, other ships can be fitted out to carry out minesweeping operations. In addition, helicopters can be used for locating mines.

On Tuesday, France said it was sending two minehunting ships, that seek out mines so that they can be neutralized, to the Indian Ocean approaches to the Gulf. They will join the aircraft carrier *Clemenceau*, which was dispatched after France broke diplomatic relations with Iran last month.

At the same time, Britain said it was sending four minesweepers to back its forces already patrolling the area.

The two countries had earlier turned down a U.S. request to send minesweepers to the Gulf where U.S. naval vessels are escorting Kuwaiti tankers reflagged with the American flag.

A Million Undrinkable Bottles Withdrawn by Bordeaux Vintner

Reuters

BORDEAUX — The owner of a top Bordeaux vineyard has withdrawn more than one million bottles of red wine worth 40 million francs (\$6.3 million) from the market because the vintage has a bad taste, his agent said Wednesday.

Xavier Gardinier, owner of Chateau Phelan-Segur, has bought back the entire 1983 vintage from wine merchants and banned sales of 1984 and 1985 bottles, said the agent, Claude Dulhote.

His decision followed complaints by merchants that a bad taste had marred the 1983 vintage undrinkable. Investigation showed that a product spread on the grapes was responsible, but the wine was not harmful to health.

Mr. Gardinier bought the *cru bourgeois* estate in the Saint-Estephe area in 1983 and was not responsible for the winemaking in previous years.

The 1986 vintage, due to lie in barrels for two years before marketing, has been entirely pre-sold to merchants and is of impeccable quality, Mr. Dulhote said.

KOREA: Car Plants Idled

(Continued from Page 1)

conglomerates. No arrests or injuries were reported.

In the east-central mining region, a traditional center of labor militancy, about 300 miners in Chongson set fire to buildings and gathered in the streets. The miners are demanding higher pay and better working conditions.

In Tehran, meanwhile, policemen firing tear gas dispersed 400 miners who had been blocking a rail line for 12 hours.

At least 20,000 miners have struck at 32 mines. The minister of energy and resources, Choi Chang Nak, said in a speech in parliament that the walkout was costing South Korea 36,000 tons of coal a day.

The Korea Traders' Association said that while exports grew by 35.6 percent in the first seven months of 1987, compared with the same period in 1986, the growth rate dipped to 23.2 percent in the first 10 days of August.

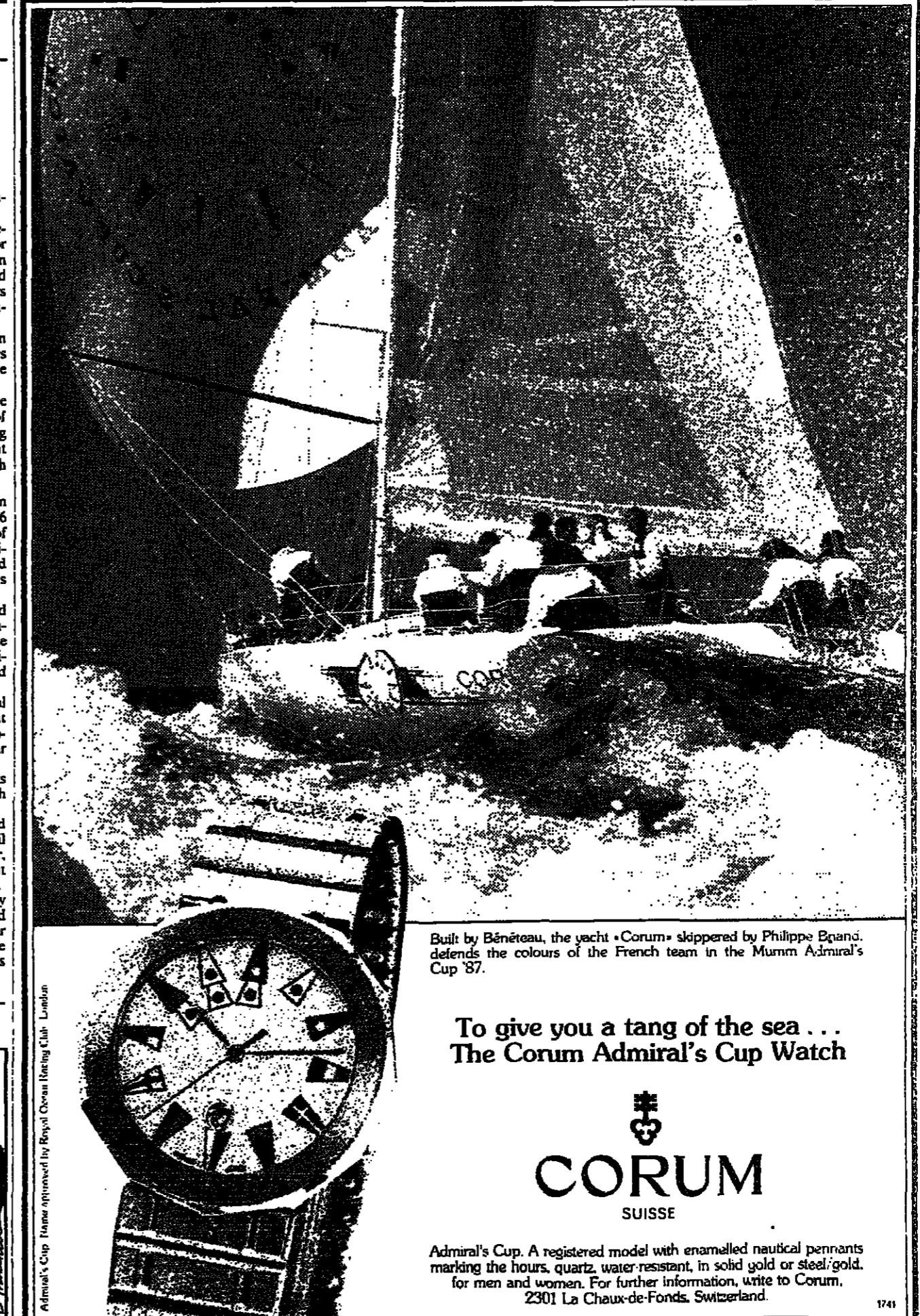
Sporadic violence was reported in several cities despite the government order and a warning by the state prosecutors' office that radical protesters would be arrested and tried.

In the demonstrations in Seoul on Wednesday, witnesses said that protesters who clashed with the police had been driven back by tear gas.

It was the first time in six weeks that tear gas had billowed through the streets of Seoul.

In July, the government freed 534 dissidents and restored civil rights to 2,300 others. However, opposition leaders said that about 200 dissidents were still in prison.

Last week, the Justice Ministry said that those still imprisoned were either North Korean spies or Communist sympathizers. The ministry said that further releases would not be considered.



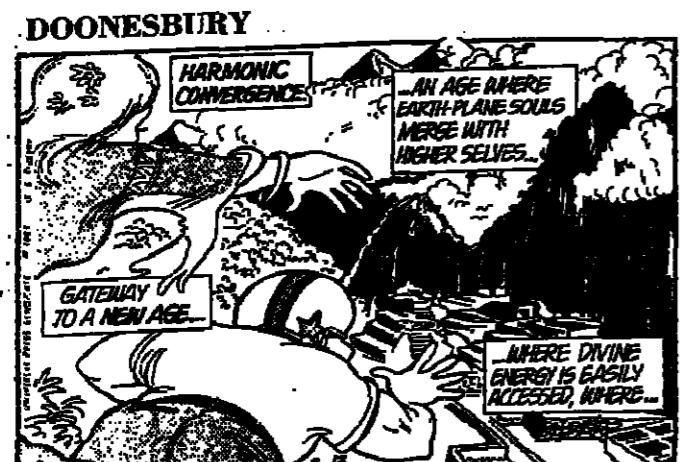
Built by Beneteau, the yacht "Corum" skippered by Philippe Bagni, defends the colours of the French team in the Mumm Admiral's Cup '87.

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SCIENCE

Down to the Sea Floor In Search of Giant Squid

By John Noble Wilford

*New York Times Service***BOARD THE TWIN DRILL**

A OFF BERMUDA — Inside the small submarine, the thick steel wall against the outside felt cool and moist. The oxygen blower hummed reassuringly. The tracking pinger's signals to the surface, heard inside as a steady throb, brought to mind the thumping heartbeat of a great whale. Pisces VI was descending to the bottom of the sea.

The 12-ton submarine was edging down of its own weight. The clear Bermuda waters had gone from a sunny-day blue just below the surface to ever deeper hues and finally to the dark of a moonless night. Near the bottom, Dale Graves, the pilot, turned on the two thrusters. The electric motors and propellers sounded like howling winds.

But the scene outside was the picture of serenity. Looking out the three acrylic viewing ports, Mr. Graves and the two crew members saw, illuminated by the submarine's exterior floodlights, a landscape of barren stillness and dazzling white. Only the sign of some starfish betrayed the reality of being 2,000 feet (about 600 meters) beneath the Atlantic Ocean, on a slope of the Bermuda Rise. Pisces VI came to a gentle touchdown on its skids, kicking up a cloud of the powdery white sediment that blanketed the hard limestone floor.

It was the beginning of another day of scientific observations by the Beebe Project, an American expedition of marine biologists and underwater photography experts. The expedition's ultimate quest is to observe one of the sea's most elusive creatures, the giant squid.

No luck, though. After a month of diving by the expedition, Andreas B. Rechnitzer, the scientific operations manager, said: "We'd still like to see one. That would be a coup. They're out there somewhere."

But the scientists had had more success with the expedition's everyday objective of studying sharks, especially a primitive, deep-dwelling, six-gill shark.

The six-gill shark, *Xenodus*, has attracted little scientific notice because it keeps to deep waters, where it may be the greatest predator of all. Although fishermen have hooked them in 300-foot waters, studies by the Beebe Project

indicate that the six-gills prefer depths of 2,000 to 3,000 feet.

Francis G. Carey, a biologist with the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, tagged two six-gills with radio transmitters and tracked them for several days from a trawler. He reported that the sharks spent 12 to 16 hours at a time swimming in an area of less than a quarter of a mile. One plunged to a depth of 4,500 feet but stayed there only 20 minutes.

Since nearly all sharks have five pairs of gills, scientists are puzzled by the extra pair of this species. Some believe six gills may be a characteristic of ancestral sharks.

The Beebe Project, initiated last year and expected to continue at least one more summer, is financed primarily by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, with additional support from the National Geographic Society, the American Telephone and Telegraph Corp., the Explorers Club, and International Underwater Contractors. The submarine is almost 20 feet long and 10 feet wide. Its crew compartment is a steel sphere with an inside diameter of six feet.

This was barely enough room for the three men making the dive. The pilot, Mr. Graves, sat or usually knelt in the center, where he could look out the six-inch center port and also reach the controls and circuit-breakers on all sides. The other two occupants stretched out on cushions on either side, usually belly down and noses pressed against the other viewing ports.

Sticking out from the bow, like a lobster's antennae and claws, were the three 1,000-watt quartz iodide lamps, a thallium iodide lamp that gives off a low-level green light quite effective in penetrating dark sea water, stereoscopic television cameras, and still cameras with flash attachments. Much of this equipment was installed especially for this project. On this dive, as on most of the others, the mechanical arm was clutching a burlap bag studded with slabs of tuna bait for attracting sharks.

But André Galerne, president of International Underwater Contractors, who was an occupant of Pisces VI, was also hoping for a glimpse of a giant squid. "Maybe we'll see the big one," he said. It was spoken as a joke more than an expectation.

For centuries, the giant squid was thought to be mythical, a figure of the imaginations of sailors long at sea. Their reality became accepted in the 1870s when several were found dead or dying off Newfoundland. Parts of them have been found in the stomachs of whales and occasionally on the beaches of Bermuda.

From such evidence, biologists have determined that the giant squid is the world's largest invertebrate animal. Its body can be 12 feet wide. It has eight stout arms and two much longer and thinner tentacles. Altogether, one of these squid can weigh a ton and, including tentacles, extend 65 feet.

To get off the bottom, Pisces VI released more water ballast and its propellers gave a forward thrust.

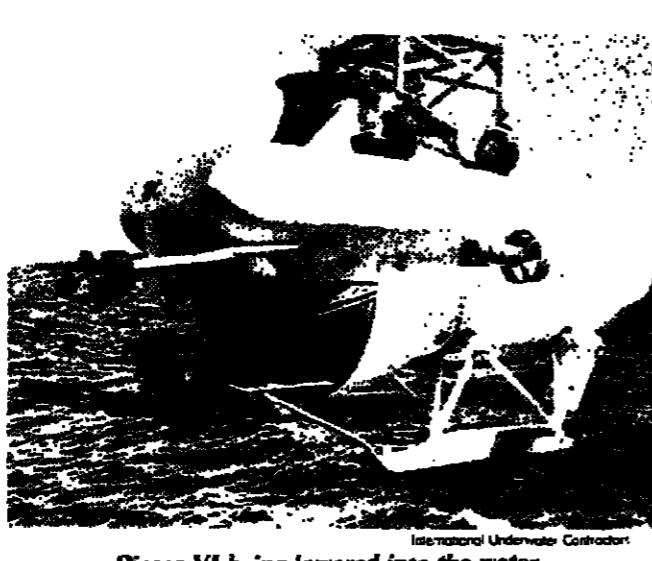
Mr. Graves steered the submarine over smooth but more steeply sloping terrain. The island of Bermuda is a tip of a volcanic seamount, and Pisces VI was climbing along its lower slopes, past jutting rocks, slender stands of twisted whip coral and red sponges. As the craft neared the surface, the fish became more abundant.

After a few days in port for repairs, Twin Drill was to lower Pisces VI to depths of 6,000 feet. A team of scientists, led by Michael Jordan of the University of North Carolina, at Wilmington, will look for openings in the sea floor where water heated inside the Earth's crust is welling up. Such vents, common in the Pacific Ocean, harbor giant clams and worms and other forms of life unseen anywhere else.

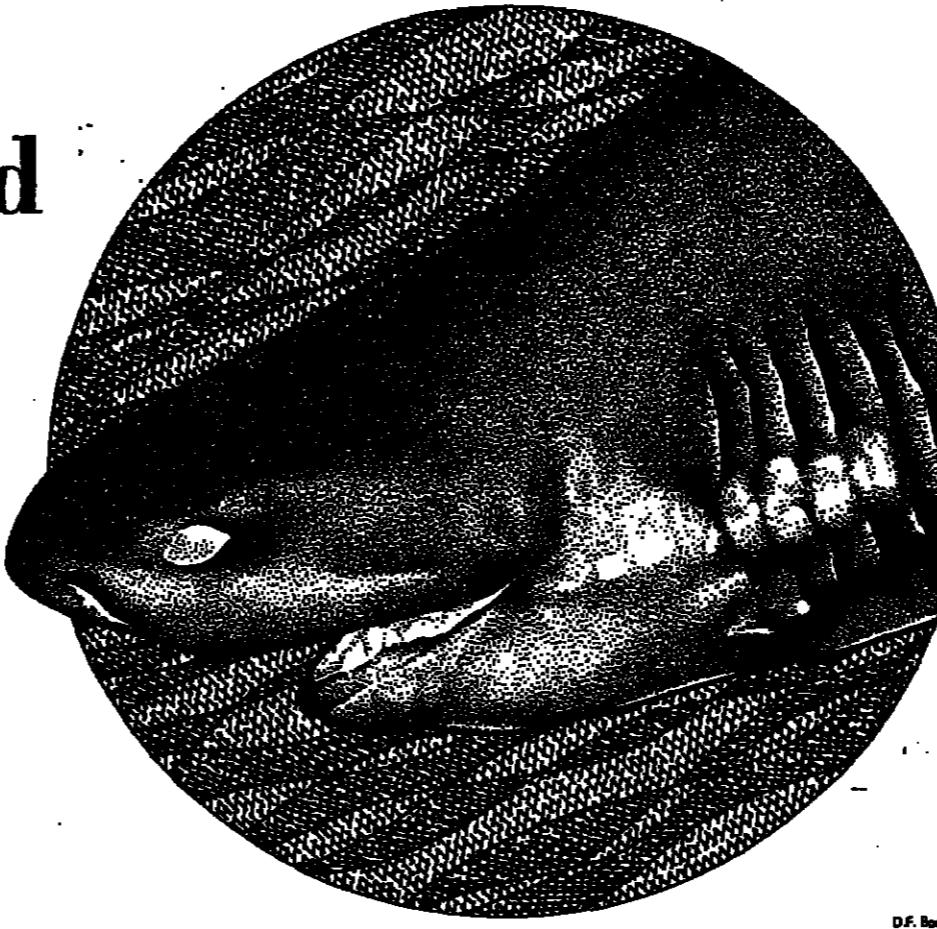
But the search will also continue for more knowledge about the six-gill shark — and, yes, the giant squid.

After a dive of four hours, Pisces VI surfaced shortly after noon. Only then did the crew feel the ocean outside. The swells pitched and rolled the small submarine enough to make everyone appreciate the stillness of the deep.

William Beebe, who died in 1962, had never flown in space but did plunge 3,000 feet in Bermuda waters and initiate underwater exploration. "The only other place comparable to these marvelous regions," he wrote, "must surely be naked space itself, out far beyond the atmosphere, between the stars."



International Underwater Contractor



The six-gilled shark, which generally prowls at depths of 2,000 to 3,000 feet.

IN BRIEF**Earth's Changing Magnetic Field**

NEW YORK (NYT) — The changing intensity of the Earth's magnetic field over the last 6,000 years was more complex than previously believed, according to a study of 70 samples of ancient Chinese pottery from a variety of provinces and dynasties.

Geophysicists and archaeologists in Beijing and in Oxford, England, tested the pottery using a highly sensitive magnetic detector known as a SQUID, or superconducting quantum interference device. They were able to measure tiny levels of magnetism that was locked into the baked clay when it cooled and solidified, at dates as far back as 4000 B.C.

Scientists have believed that the Earth's magnetic field went through a peak of intensity about 2,000 years ago, when it was about half again as strong as today. The Chinese study — a joint project of the Chinese Academy of Science and the Royal Society of London, reported in the journal *Nature* — confirms that belief.

The First Polymer Found in Space

NEW YORK (NYT) — A scientist analyzing data from the Giotto spacecraft that flew by Halley's comet in March 1986 has identified the first polymer to be found in space, according to *Science* magazine.

The polymer, which is a "chain" of repeated, linked molecules, is known as polyoxymethylene or POM. It was identified in the dust cloud surrounding the comet. POM was also one of the first polymers identified on Earth and was produced synthetically around the turn of the century.

The finding was made by Walter F. Huebner of the Southwest Research Institute in San Antonio while on leave from the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. The finding could provide clues to the formation of the comet, the solar system, and living things.

Sheep Protein Promises Better Milk

NEW YORK (AP) — Scientists have developed mice that secrete a sheep protein in their milk, an important step toward making cows produce better milk and even medicines, researchers say.

The mice were created by injecting a sheep gene into fertilized mouse eggs. Some mice produced the protein at five times the concentration that sheep do. In addition, preliminary results suggest that sheep have been made to produce a human protein needed by some hemophiliacs, said John Clark, principal scientific officer at the Edinburgh Research Station of the Institute of Animal Physiology and Genetics Research in Edinburgh, Scotland. Dr. Clark and colleagues describe their research in the British journal *Nature*.

Some Parents Starving Their Infants

CHICAGO (UPI) — Health-conscious parents, fearing their babies will become obese or develop heart disease, inadvertently are starving the infants by feeding them skim milk and raw vegetables rather than the high-energy foods they need, researchers warn.

This undernourishment is retarding the growth and development of these babies in a failure-to-thrive syndrome similar to one usually only seen in premature or low-birth-weight babies, said Dr. Fima Lifshitz, professor of pediatrics and the Cornell University Medical College in New York. "We still don't know the precise incidence of this problem, but it appears to be a new phenomenon," Dr. Lifshitz said. "We have been noticing this for a couple of years, primarily among fairly well-to-do, health-conscious parents, the so-called 'yuppies.'"

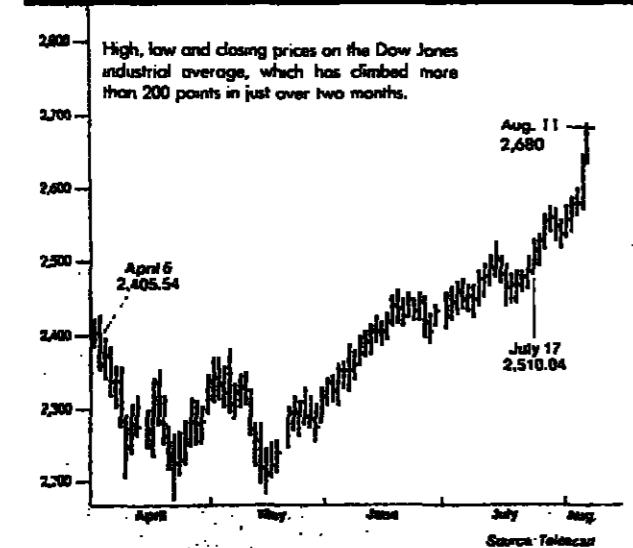
Living Skin' Could Aid Burn Victims

DAYTON, Ohio (UPI) — A "living skin" being developed at Wright State University is expected to shorten hospital stays for burn patients and reduce the scarring of conventional skin grafts.

The biologist Barbara Hull has had positive results with grafting the skin substitute on mice and expects to test the procedure in six to 12 months with burn patients at Miami Valley Hospital in Dayton. Dr. Hull heads one of two research laboratories in the United States that have published results on living skin substitutes, which bond an outer skin layer to an inner layer, she said.

The other research team is at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where Dr. Hull worked until 1983 under the direction of Eugene Bell, who pioneered the method. Dr. Bell is developing a "generic" skin substitute that could be used by anyone, while Dr. Hull has extended that research in an attempt to find a fast procedure for growing replacement skin by using the burn victim's own cells.

GENERAL NEWS

ASSESS: A Safe Haven in the U.S.**The Dow Average Surges Past 2,600**

(Continued from Page 1)

Council of Economic Advisors has just raised the administration's inflation forecast for 1987 to 4.8 percent from 3.8 percent — the switch of foreigners from fixed-interest investments into equities may have a long way to go, according to Mr. O'Leary. It is propelled also by the expected rise in corporate profits.

So far this year, since for the foreign goose has been for the American gander. Net purchases of American households increased at an annual rate of \$167.5 billion in the first quarter of 1987, more than double last year's rise of \$76.3 billion. In increasing their net stock holdings during the first quarter of this year, American households invested \$245.5 billion in mutual funds, while cutting their holdings of individual corporate equities by \$78 billion.

Like the foreign investors, Americans sensed rising corporate profits here. Alan Sinai, chief economist of Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., notes that, in the first quarter, after-tax corporate profits rose 9.4 percent over a year before, while per-share earnings for the S&P 500 index climbed a hefty 17 percent over the 1986 period.

The surge in profits resulted from, among other things, cost cutting, increased sales, and the effect of the lower dollar. In many cases, the gains were enhanced by their comparison with weak 1986 figures.

"The economy," Mr. Sinai said, "has delivered the profits growth that the stock market had discounted in its sharp rise early this year."

He finds the earnings growth particularly impressive considering

For Some, Scary Parallels to 1929...

By Bill Sing

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — As director of futures research for the brokerage Paine Webber Inc., Jack Schwager has studied super bull markets in gold, sugar and other commodities over the years and contends that there is a consistent pattern in each. All such bull markets, he says, are followed by drastic bear markets.

And stocks, he contends, behave no differently.

"I've never seen any market make a major explosive move up that has not been followed by an equally explosive decline," Mr. Schwager said.

He pointed to the collapse of gold prices in the early 1980s, when they fell more than 50 percent after rising eightfold to above \$800 an ounce.

As the bull market celebrates what most analysts call its fifth anniversary Thursday, market watchers like Mr. Schwager are comparing it to its historical precedents. They are seeking clues to how long the run will last, how much higher it will go and what will happen when it ends.

Although the 245 percent rise in the Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks since Aug. 13, 1982, has been remarkable and is expected to continue, the long-term future is not so comforting, these experts say.

Many of today's market conditions, they say, resemble conditions in several previous sharp bull markets, particularly in the 1920s and in the early 1970s, that were followed by sharp, dramatic bear markets.

If history repeats itself, stocks could be due for a sharp and painful drop, although it may not happen soon, these prognosticators say.

The similarities to the 1920s and early 1970s suggest that "when the next bear market comes, it's going to be a humdinger," said Charles L. Clough Jr., chief investment strategist for Merrill Lynch.

But many analysts dismiss the idea of a

sharp drop — at least one rivaling the disastrous crash of 1929-32, when the Dow lost nearly 90 percent of its value. And by several historical standards, the market still has room to go much higher.

Since bottoming out at 776.92 five years ago, the Dow average has more than tripled, closing Tuesday at 2,680.43, up 44.64 points after a 43.84-point surge Monday.

But that rise, while impressive, still keeps this bull market far short of the record 497 percent rise during the super bull market that ran from 1921-29. During another impressive bull run, 1949-56, the Dow average rose 222 percent.

The current market's rise also seems less impressive when adjusted for inflation. The

Dow index still needs to add about 100 points to equal its January 1973 level of 1,051.70, adjusted for inflation.

Many of the blue-chip companies whose stocks make up the Dow average, such as General Motors Corp., Eastman Kodak Co. and Du Pont Co., actually have lower market values — measured by what it would cost to buy all shares at their current price — than they did in 1965, even without adjusting for inflation.

The bull market's strength and longevity since 1982 has nonetheless surprised and confounded many experts. Its headlong rush upward, fueled largely by foreign investment, lower interest rates and subsidized inflation, has come despite a sluggish economy. Many sectors, such as energy and agriculture, have been depressed.

One of the most striking similarities between today's market and the 1920s bull market is the pattern of movements in the Dow average for the 20 or so preceding years, Mr. Fisher said. Between 1905 and 1924, the Dow touched the magical 100-point level about six times but could never break free and clear until 1924, when it exploded, nearly quadrupling to 381.17 five years later.

The 1920s boom was marked by rising takeover activity that drove up stock prices but reduced the supply of stocks.

Now index still needs to add about 100 points to equal its January 1973 level of 1,051.70, adjusted for inflation.

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Agencies said that money is likely to continue to flow into equities as long as bond yields are kept in check.

Selling short involves a sale of

The market has astonished experts for other reasons. Price/earning ratios, or stock prices divided by their earnings per share, are close to 20 for stocks in the Dow industrial average. That level has historically signaled a market's top. Yet stocks continue to advance with few signs of losing steam.

Current talk of a continuing market boom pushed by a declining supply of stocks, the result of takeovers and buybacks, is reminiscent of the bull market of 1966-68, said A. Gary Shilling, a New York economic consultant. That bull run was followed by a collapse in the Dow of nearly 40 percent. Talk of reduced supplies of stock "is the kind of thing you expect at market peaks," he said.

The most often cited and alarming comparison to the current run is the bull market of 1921-29, whose wild speculative excess preceded the Great Depression.

"The number of parallels are scary," said Kenneth L. Fisher, a money manager, columnist and author of "The Wall Street Waltz," a book that uses charts and graphs to chronicle historic patterns in the movements of stocks and other investments.

In the 1920s, as today, not all economic sectors enjoyed prosperity, said Robert R. Prechter, a Gainesville, Georgia, market forecaster and another leading proponent of the view that the 1920s are being repeated.

Agriculture, oil and other industries that benefited from rising inflation after World War I suffered from declining inflation after 1920. Mr. Prechter noted. Similarly, agricultural and oil prospered from the post-Vietnam War inflation of the 1970s, but have suffered inflation declined in the 1980s.

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The price of North Texas crude oil, for example, reached the \$30-a-barrel mark Tuesday for the

FROM THERMAL POWER

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

TO POWER APPLIANCES

TOSHIBA

Page 7

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1987

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Antigone and Billy Budd: The New Troubleshooters

By ELIZABETH M. FOWLER

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ethics is drawing new attention. Several Bristol-Myers Co. executives are studying ethics intensively on a college campus this summer, graduate business schools are offering more ethics courses and management recruiters are carefully screening job candidates.

The new focus on ethics comes amid scandals over insider trading on Wall Street, the Iran-contra investigation in Washington and the sale of "new" cars by Chrysler Corp. after managers had driven them with disconnected odometers.

Marking the new attitude in top management, 13 high-ranking executives of Bristol-Myers, the pharmaceutical concern, met Sunday at Dartmouth College to begin a training session of more than two weeks. The program, called Ethics and the Business Corporation, is run by the Bristol-Myers Institute for Executives in conjunction with the Dartmouth Institute. The ethics training gradually will be provided to lower ranks of Bristol-Myers management.

For a structured approach to ethics in pleasant surroundings, Bristol-Myers may have a practical answer. In daily sessions, the 13 executives will delve into an eclectic reading list, including "Exile and the Kingdom," by Camus; "The Secret Sharer," a short story by Conrad; Melville's "Billy Budd," Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," Sophocles' "Antigone," and "The Death of Ivan Illych" by Tolstoy. Some sociological works also are required, such as Niebuhr's "Moral Man and Immoral Society" and "Business Ethics" by Richard T. De George.

Different views of ethical decisions are offered by four articles on the list: "Is Business Bluffing Ethical?" by Albert Z. Carr; "The Social Responsibility of Business Is to Increase Its Profits" by Milton Friedman; "Business Ethics: On Getting to the Heart of the Matter" by Paul Camenisch; and "Five Propositions for Social Responsibility" by Keith Davis.

The group also will study 17 case histories, among them "The Dean's Dilemma," "She Snoops to Conquer" and a real-life case, "General Patton and the Sicilian Slapping Incidents."

JOHN HENNESSEY, professor emeritus at Dartmouth's graduate business school, will provide a historical overview of corporations since 1865. There will be talks on intellectual and moral philosophy by Bernard Gert, a Dartmouth professor.

Because ethical issues usually involve philosophy and often do not lend themselves to black-and-white answers, the question arises: Can ethics be taught? Some observers think not.

H. J. Zoffer, dean of the University of Pittsburgh's graduate business school, says he doubts that ethical action can be taught to adults. But he believes that the legal and social parameters within which decisions are made can be outlined.

Ethics courses have been around a long time, but not in today's volume. Fordham University, for example, now lists at least a dozen.

Ethics courses generally are not required, but student interest appears to be on the rise. Harvard University's business school received several million dollars from John S.R. Shad, former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, for ethics education. Part of the money will be used to help train professors in ethics and to subsidize the writing of case histories involving ethical dilemmas. The case histories will be added to courses to ensure that students seeking masters degrees in business administration learn more about ethical problems.

Obviously, Wall Street's self-policing did not keep market operators such as Ivan F. Boesky from trading on the basis of inside information in violation of SEC rules.

Barry F. Nathanson, president of Richards Consultants, a management recruiting firm, said last week that he and other recruiters now look much more deeply into the backgrounds of candidates for executive positions.

Currency Rates

Aug. 12									
Cross Rates		D.M.		F.F.		H.L.		G.F.	
From	To	1.205	122.45	33.76	3.00	1.205	1.205	5.41	5.72
Amsterdam	\$	1.205	122.45	33.76	3.00	1.205	1.205	5.41	5.72
Brussels	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205
Frankfurt	3.00	41.17	46.28	2.80	18.49	1.205	1.205	5.41	5.72
London	1.205	2.579	29.975	1.205	10.77	4.912	19.29	1.205	1.205
London (b)	1.205	2.579	9.988	2.367	3.34	4.284	2.435	2.310	1.205
Milan	1.205	2.159	22.70	21.21	6.419	34.844	87.71	9.687	1.205
New York	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205
Paris	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205
Tokyo	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205
Zurich	1.205	2.404	29.99	23.89	11.05	71.59	14.97	9.34	1.205
1 ECU	1.205	0.954	2.073	0.629	2.207	43.185	1.725	16.681	1.205
1 SDR	1.205	0.973	2.372	0.707	2.677	49.279	1.749	18.554	1.205

Closures in London and Zurich. To/ins in other European centers. New York rates of 2 P.M. (12: Commercial trans.) (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (1) Units of 100 (1) Units of 1,000 (1) Units of 10,000 (N.G. not available; N.A. not available; I = To buy one pound; S = To sell one pound)

Interest Rates

Aug. 12									
Eurocurrency Deposits		Swiss		French		Sterling		ECU	
Dollar	DM	Franc	Yen	French	ECU	SDR	ECU	SDR	SDR
1 month	6.14%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	—	6.14%	6.14%	5.9%	5.9%
2 months	6.05%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	—	7.0%	7.0%	6.8%	6.8%
3 months	6.07%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	—	7.0%	7.0%	6.8%	6.8%
6 months	7.01%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	—	8.0%	8.0%	7.8%	7.8%
1 year	7.07%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	—	8.0%	8.0%	7.8%	7.8%

Sources: Morgan Guaranty; Interbank; DM, SF, Pound, FF; Lombard Bank (ECU); Reuters; (SDR) Rates applicable to interest deposits of \$1 million minimum for equivalent.

1 Sterling: 1.161 Irish £

Sources: Invesco Bank (Brussels); Banco Comercial Hispano (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAAI (dollar, riyal, dirham); Gostbank (Frankfurt).

Other Dollar Values

Current rates for U.S.S. Currency per U.S.S. Currency per U.S.S. Currency per U.S.S.

Austria, 2.951; France, 142.19; Greece, 2.954; Italy, 2.951; Portugal, 2.951; Spain, 2.951; Switzerland, 2.951; U.S.S.R., 2.951; U.S., 1.205; U.K., 1.205; West Germany, 2.951; Yugoslavia, 2.951.

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Austria, 2.951; France, 142.19; Greece, 2.954; Italy, 2.951; Portugal, 2.951; Spain, 2.951; Switzerland, 2.951; U.S.S.R., 2.951; U.S., 1.205; U.K., 1.205; West Germany, 2.951; Yugoslavia, 2.951.

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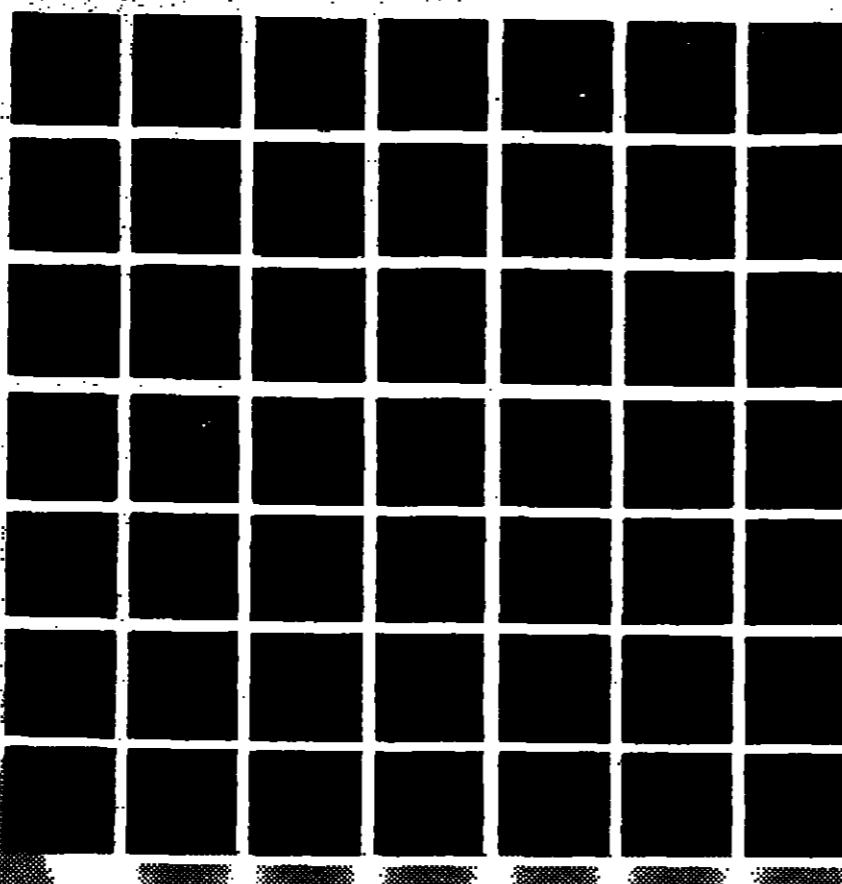
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NYSE Most Actives					
VAL	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per.
141	350	349	349	+1	+2.9%
142	100	99	99	-1	-1.0%
143	100	99	99	-1	-1.0%
144	100	99	99	-1	-1.0%
145	100	99	99	-1	-1.0%
146	100	99	99	-1	-1.0%
147	100	99	99	-1	-1.0%
148	100	99	99	-1	-1.0%
149	100	99	99	-1	-1.0%
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293	100	99	99	-1	-1.0%
294	100	99			



Ideas bring growth to finance.

The birth of Ferruzzi Agricola Finanziaria.

In October 1985 Gruppo Ferruzzi set out its plans to create one of the biggest agro-industrial groups in the world, to extend its activities into new sectors and to expand into new continents. In less than two years Gruppo Ferruzzi has become the largest agro-industrial group in Europe and the third largest in the world. Furthermore it is the second private-sector industrial conglomerate in Italy with an aggregate turnover of over 18 billion dollars. The Group's idea to use agricultural products for industrial and energy uses, and its related programme for environmental protection is a focal point of international debate. The driving force behind this extraordinary expansion has been Agricola Finanziaria, the Group's holding company. Its success on the financial market has allowed it to make large-scale investments such as the acquisition of CPC Europe, leader in the starch sector, the acquisition of a controlling interest in Montedison and Béghin-Say, and the restructuring of the sugar sector which makes the Group Europe's leading sugar producer. The market capitalization of the Agricola Finanziaria group amounts to about 20 billion dollars.

And now it is time for it to grow even more. Agricola Finanziaria is increasingly identified with Gruppo Ferruzzi and so Ferruzzi Agricola Finanziaria has been born.

All the activities of the Group will converge in the new holding company so that in due course Ferruzzi Agricola Finanziaria and Gruppo Ferruzzi will form a single entity.

Its theatre of operations is increasingly worldwide.

Ferruzzi Agricola Finanziaria will span five continents.

Its widely diversified activities follow a single vertical structure from agriculture to services, from trading to agro-industry, from chemicals to the advanced services sector and finally to numerous industrial and financial shareholdings. Ferruzzi Agricola Finanziaria will be quoted on all the main European Stock Exchanges including London and Paris. This will lead to a broad national and international shareholder base in line with the Group's importance. The cycle is in constant movement: two years ago ideas brought growth to finance. Today

Finance is bringing growth to ideas.



**Ferruzzi
Agricola Finanziaria**

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Toshiba Fails to Win Pentagon Order

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a major setback for embattled Toshiba Corp. of Japan, the Pentagon has awarded Zenith Electronics Corp. a \$104 million contract to provide the military with laptop computers.

Pentagon officials stopped short Tuesday of saying that Toshiba, which was considered the early favorite to receive the contract, had been disqualified because its subsidiary, Toshiba Machine Co., had

helped provide submarine technology to the Soviet Union.

But in recent weeks, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has been under intense political pressure not to grant the contract to the Japanese electronics giant. The Pentagon said last week it would refuse to grant prime contracts to Toshiba until investigations are completed into its sales of machine tools for manufacturing submarine propellers.

"It is not really a surprise," said

Pentagon officials stopped short

Tuesday of saying that Toshiba,

which was considered the early favorite to receive the contract, had

been disqualified because its sub-

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Wednesday's
AMEX
Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

• 100 •

Stock Div. Adj. Ret. Sls. 100% Profit Loss Close
Quot. C.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 12th August 1987
Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

MEX Highs-Lows

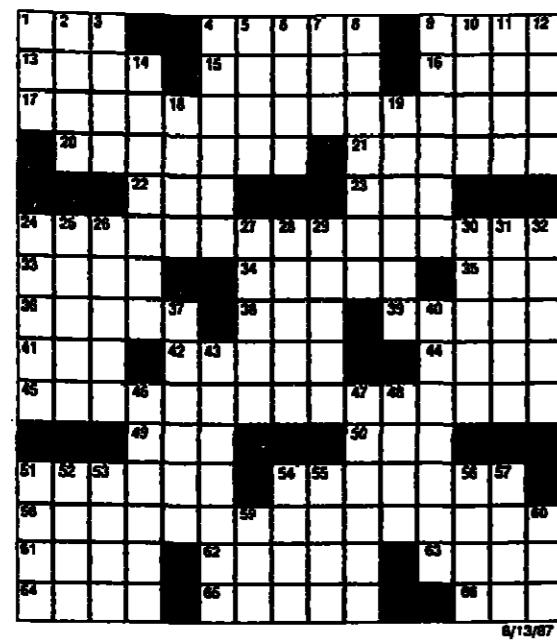
NEW HIGHS 48	92	PLM A	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Abhi	AmTr-McA A	AmTr-Texaco sc	93	PLM B	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
Tr-ko sc	AmTr-Tidow pr	AmTr-Tidol un	94	PSE n	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
Tr-did sc	AmTr-Tivon sc	AmTr-Tivon sc	114	PGEma	129	141	153	165	177	189	201	213
Tr-ec sc	AmTr-Tivon sc	AmTr-Tivon sc	115	PGEma	127	139	151	163	175	187	199	211
Tr-ew un	AmTr-Tidum sc	AmTr-Tivon pr	116	PGEfd	125	137	149	161	173	185	197	209
Tr-ep pr	AmTr-Tiv sc	AmTr-Tiv sc	117	PGEma	125	137	149	161	173	185	197	209
Tr-estins	BDAM Hft s	Blount A	118	PGEma	125	137	149	161	173	185	197	209
Tr-fdi	CHPS 220s	Clark Cans	204	PGEfd	125	137	149	161	173	185	197	209
Tr-ge GE	Foodrama	Gauth Res	205	PGEma	125	137	149	161	173	185	197	209
Tr-er	Hormel's	Jen-Bell n	206	PGEfd	125	137	149	161	173	185	197	209
Tr-Bel s	Superior	ToddyBrands	207	PGEfd	125	137	149	161	173	185	197	209
Tr-ronic	Vestav Rac s	Valspar s	208	PGEfd	125	137	149	161	173	185	197	209
NEW LOWS 22	29	PLM A	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tr-pf	CordisCo	Chipp w/IM	30	PLM B	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
Tr-Brfr	GECR w/IM	IRE Fnd	31	PGEfd	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
Tr-Grn s	JumboJock	KMW Sys	32	PGEfd	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39
Tr-rgm	MSA Rty	MSA Rty w/	33	PGEfd	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39
Tr-Sv	MethWar	Schleme w/IM	34	PGEfd	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39

(Continued on next page)

Floating-Rate Notes

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

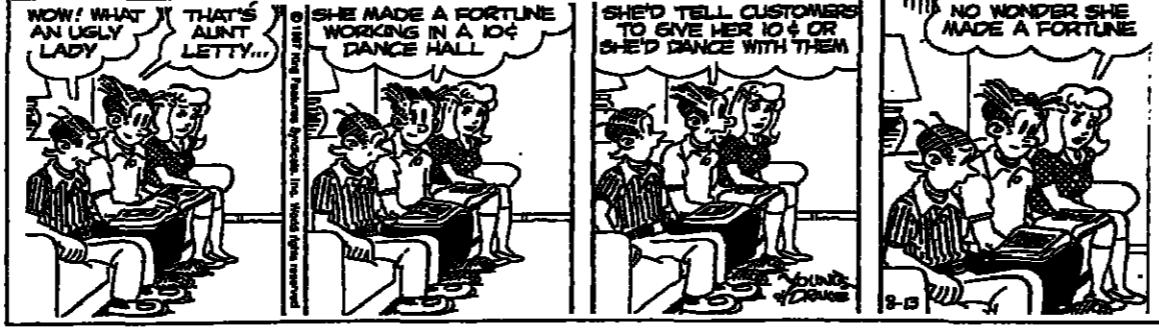
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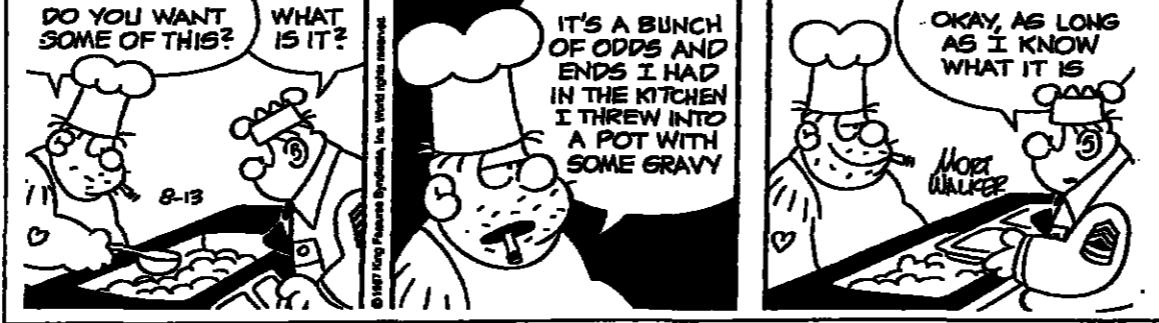
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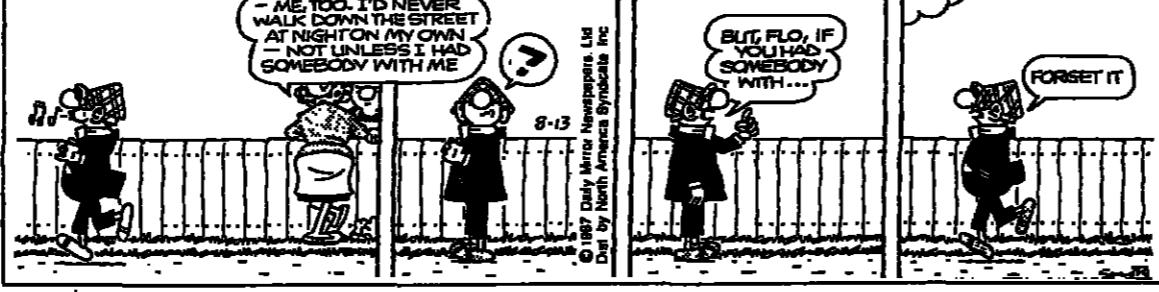
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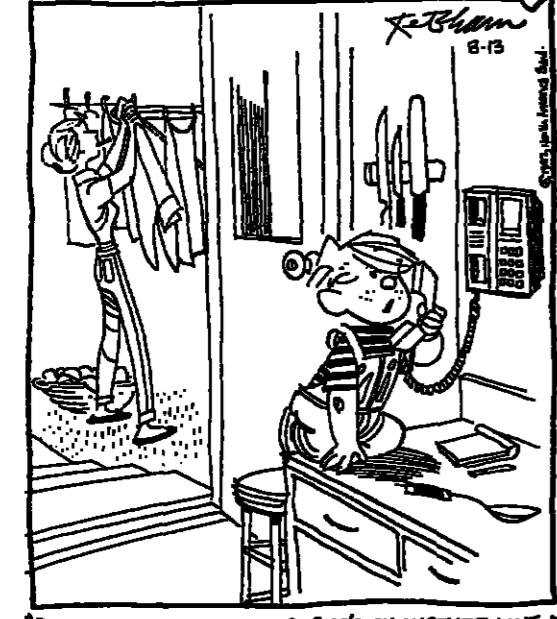
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 classic: 1946
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 39 Creme de la
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 41 Wartime agy.
 42 Reach by radio
 44 Full of
 reverence
 45 Tatums O'Neal
 movie: 1976
 49 Mouths
 50 — excellence

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"COULD YOU CALL BACK LATER? SHE'S ON ANOTHER LINE."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Hank Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UGLID

NALST

VIPSEL

PANDEM

Print answer here: www.nytimes.com/section/jumble.html

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: DEMON HITCH POPAR TYCOON

Answer: When you're playing the game of golf, nothing counts like this—YOUR OPPONENT

WEATHER

EUROPE

High: 25° F 17° C
 Low: 15° F 10° C

Paris: 25° F 17° C
 London: 24° F 15° C
 Berlin: 23° F 15° C
 Rome: 22° F 15° C
 Madrid: 22° F 15° C
 Milan: 21° F 14° C
 Moscow: 20° F 13° C
 Munich: 19° F 12° C
 Stockholm: 18° F 11° C
 Dublin: 17° F 10° C
 Edinburgh: 16° F 9° C
 Florence: 15° F 8° C
 Copenhagen: 14° F 7° C
 Paris: 14° F 7° C
 London: 13° F 6° C
 Madrid: 12° F 5° C
 Milan: 11° F 4° C
 Moscow: 10° F 3° C
 Munich: 9° F 2° C
 Stockholm: 8° F 1° C
 Dublin: 7° F 0° C
 Edinburgh: 6° F 0° C
 Florence: 5° F 0° C
 Copenhagen: 4° F 0° C

Current Stock Index: 333.70
 Previous: 333.70

AFRICA

High: 25° F 17° C
 Low: 15° F 10° C

Paris: 25° F 17° C
 London: 24° F 15° C
 Berlin: 23° F 15° C
 Rome: 22° F 15° C
 Madrid: 22° F 15° C
 Milan: 21° F 14° C
 Stockholm: 20° F 13° C
 Dublin: 19° F 12° C
 Edinburgh: 18° F 11° C
 Florence: 17° F 10° C
 Copenhagen: 16° F 9° C
 Paris: 15° F 8° C
 London: 14° F 7° C
 Madrid: 13° F 6° C
 Milan: 12° F 5° C
 Stockholm: 11° F 4° C
 Dublin: 10° F 3° C
 Edinburgh: 9° F 2° C
 Florence: 8° F 1° C
 Copenhagen: 7° F 0° C

Current Stock Index: 462.80
 Previous: 462.80

LATIN AMERICA

High: 25° F 17° C
 Low: 15° F 10° C

Buenos Aires: 25° F 17° C
 Mexico City: 25° F 17° C
 Rio de Janeiro: 25° F 17° C
 Caracas: 24° F 16° C
 Santiago: 23° F 15° C
 Lima: 22° F 14° C
 Bogota: 21° F 13° C
 Santiago: 20° F 12° C
 Rio de Janeiro: 19° F 11° C
 Mexico City: 18° F 10° C
 Caracas: 17° F 9° C
 Santiago: 16° F 8° C
 Lima: 15° F 7° C
 Bogota: 14° F 6° C
 Santiago: 13° F 5° C
 Rio de Janeiro: 12° F 4° C
 Mexico City: 11° F 3° C
 Caracas: 10° F 2° C
 Santiago: 9° F 1° C
 Lima: 8° F 0° C
 Bogota: 7° F 0° C

Current Stock Index: 399.35
 Previous: 331.74

NORTH AMERICA

High: 25° F 17° C
 Low: 15° F 10° C

Anchorage: 25° F 17° C
 Atlanta: 25° F 17° C
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 Miami: 25° F 17° C
 New York: 25° F 17° C
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 Washington: 25° F 17° C
 Anchorage: 24° F 16° C
 Atlanta: 24° F 16° C
 Boston: 24° F 16° C
 Denver: 24° F 16° C
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 Los Angeles: 24° F 16° C
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 Anchorage: 21° F 13° C
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Dixie Nichols

SPORTS

Under Pressure, a Lifter Carries His Weight



Mark McGwire, hitting No. 38: Both bat and ball in the Hall of Fame.

McGwire Sets Home Run Mark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEATTLE — Mark McGwire, knowing his power stroke would return, waited out 11 games before breaking a record that had stood for 37 years. The Oakland first baseman Tuesday night hit his 38th home run of the season to break the American League rookie record Al Rosen had set in 1950 with Cleveland.

"It's in the back of my mind that it was just a matter of time," said McGwire, who had not homered since July 29. "I knew I was capable of it."

McGwire led off the seventh inning of an 8-2 loss to Seattle with a drive that set the league mark and matched the National League records set by Wally Berger of the 1930 Boston Braves and Frank Robinson of the 1956 Cincinnati Reds. He added a sharp ninth-inning single.

"I finally got some line drives," McGwire said. "I was happy to hit the home run, but I was more happy with myself the last two at-bats when I kept my head down on the ball after the game," McGwire said. "I kept it and the bat — it's not every day the Hall of Fame asks you to put something in there."

Royals 5, Yankees 5: In Kansas City, Missouri, a six-run first inning helped Bret Saberhagen, without a hit, lead the Royals to victory.

Red Sox 3, Twins 2: In Minneapolis, Frank Viola won for the seventh time in his last eight starts as Minnesota racked up its fifth straight victory.

Rangers 7, Brewers 1: In Milwaukee, Greg Harris pitched seven strong innings and Texas beat the Brewers for the second time in 11 games this year. Milwaukee's Paul Molitor extended his hitting streak to 26 games, the longest in the major leagues this year, with a first-inning single.

Indians 6, Orioles 3: In Baltimore, Mel Hall drove in three runs and Cory Snyder homered to lead Cleveland past the Orioles. Baltimore's Larry Sheets hit two home runs for the third time in his last five games.

New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — It was the day Tony Urrutia had been waiting for, ever since that moment in Mexico City in 1980, when he jumped out of his hotel room and vaulted over a fence outside the U.S. Embassy.

It was the day he would compete as a former world champion weight lifter, as a U.S. citizen and against his former countrymen from Cuba.

He would compete against Cuba after a flurry of anti-Castro gestures by Cuban-Americans over the weekend. He is the least political person in the city of Indianapolis, a 29-year-old with blisters eyes who wouldn't tell a single person in Cuba to do what he did.

He merely had needed some time off from training for the Moscow Olympics on that impulsive day in Mexico City, and seven years later here he was in Indianapolis, to lift in the 165-pound (75-kilogram) class against two younger Cubans from the new generation, the post-Urrutia era.

The competition was to take place smack downtown in the restored Circle Theater, a glorious confection from 1916. Normally the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra performs there, but on Tuesday afternoon there were to be nine lifters from all over the Americas.

In this neoclassical setting, Urrutia, who had lived in an abandoned car in Miami after his defection, was to face pressure from all sides, and also, of course, from within.

In the competitors' area, he was preparing with Francisco Allegres, 25, and Pablo Lara, 19, two of the new breed, two perfectly correct representatives of their country, who would later apply the word "traitor" to him. In front of him, Urrutia would hear the clicks of dozens of cameras, and perhaps he was aware that nearly half the 600

people in the theater were from news organizations.

It was a media event if ever there was one — the defector against the Cubans, with Mayor Richard Hudnut and Mario Vazquez Rana, president of the Pan American Sports Organization, seated near the stage.

Most of the people knew that Roberto (Tony) Urrutia had been a three-time world champion in Cuba but that he had given up the chance of an Olympic medal later in 1980 to seize the opportunity in Mexico.

He had knotted a bedsheet in order to slip out of his window unnoticed; he had pleaded with embassy officials to let him in, be-

fore he bolted the fence out of fear that Cuban security agents would force him to return.

Now he was in Indianapolis, a U.S. citizen for one year, with an American wife and two young children in Cuba, there is the 9-year-old boy he had left behind. He had Americans rooting for him and a few Cubans giving him hard stares.

The weight-lifting format is simple: as many as three attempts at the snatch (one continuous movement) and as many as three attempts at the clean and jerk (bar to chest, chest to above head).

There was great drama but little suspense. Urrutia lifted 303 pounds in the snatch but Allegres came on

for 308½ pounds and Lara finished with 319½. In the medal ceremony, Urrutia applauded for both the Cubans but, of course, their hands were filled with flowers and medals so they could not applaud for him; they stood straight ahead, with none of the body language of friendship.

In the clean-and-jerk, Urrutia lifted 391 pounds, qualifying him for September's world championships in Czechoslovakia. He bounded up and down after his third lift, and hugged his coaches.

Then Allegres and Lara both lifted 396½ pounds, and both tried for 420, to try to break the Pan American Games record of 418½ pounds, set by Urrutia in San Juan in 1979. They did not come close.

At the end, Lara had three gold medals. Allegres three silvers and Urrutia three bronzes. There had been no public eye contact between the two sides.

At a news conference later, Allegres said he was "very impressed" with the way Urrutia had lifted after his long layoff. But Allegres added: "He's not at all well thought of. He's a countryman, but he's a traitor to us. We're a socialist country and we feel he was wrong to leave our country."

His three bronze medals around his neck, Urrutia gave an interview in a larger room with a swarm of journalists, asking questions that were translated between Spanish and English. The local sponsors tried to get journalists to refrain from "political questions," but there were queries about how Urrutia felt against his former countrymen.

He said he had tried to talk to the two Cuban competitors because, he said, "The great leader Castro has said a person has to admit his mistakes, so I tried to talk to them."

Was he saying he had made a mistake?

At first, Urrutia seemed uncomfortable, joking in English, "Look, if you want politics, there's Reagan and Fidel. I'm a real happy man. I have my family here."

Then he added, "I want to say one thing. If anybody wants to do a thing, don't do it. That's a big mistake. I'm not saying I made a mistake, but I don't have nobody for me. If my wife don't help me, I'd be a dead man."

His life has been hard since he gave up his favored-athlete status; weight lifters do not get much free in the United States. Urrutia would not urge anybody else to do what he did, but on Tuesday he continued to carry the weight he had eagerly lifted that impulsive day in Mexico.



Tony Urrutia, performing Tuesday in Indianapolis: Little suspense, but great drama.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Padres 7, Braves 6: In the National League, in San Diego, Tony Gwynn went 5-for-5 and scored on Benito Santiago's ninth-inning single to give the Padres a seventh straight triumph — their longest winning streak since 1985.

Men 6, Expos 2: In New York, Terry Leach, with ninth-inning relief help from Jesse Orosco, ran his record to 10-0 as the Mets broke a 3-3 tie in the sixth, and Jimmy Key won his fifth straight decision as Toronto dumped the Red Sox.

Tigers 6, White Sox 5: In Chicago, Alan Trammell had three hits and four runs batted in and Lou Whitaker scored three times, keeping Detroit within a game and a half of the Eastern Division lead.

Twins 7, Angels 2: In Minneapolis, Frank Viola won for the seventh time in his last eight starts as Minnesota racked up its fifth straight victory.

Rangers 7, Brewers 1: In Milwaukee, Greg Harris pitched seven strong innings and Texas beat the Brewers for the second time in 11 games this year. Milwaukee's Paul Molitor extended his hitting streak to 26 games, the longest in the major leagues this year, with a first-inning single.

Indians 6, Orioles 3: In Baltimore, Mel Hall drove in three runs and Cory Snyder homered to lead Cleveland past the Orioles. Baltimore's Larry Sheets hit two home runs for the third time in his last five games.

Dodgers 7, Reds 2: In Los Angeles, John Shelby had two hits, scored two runs and drove in two to help hand Cincinnati its fifth loss in the first six games of an 11-game road trip.

Giants 6, Padres 5: In Pittsburgh, Ozzie Smith hit a run-scoring grounder and Tommy Herr added a sacrifice fly in a ninth-inning rally that gave St. Louis its 38th consecutive triumph of the season.

Phillies 9, Cubs 8: In Philadelphia, the Phillies came back from deficits of 6-3, 7-6 and 8-7 to beat Chicago on Mike Thompson's single with one out in the 13th. Luis Aguiar started the inning with a single off Bob Tewksbury; a sacrifice and an error moved him to third, and Thompson followed with a single, his fifth hit of the game.

Astros 7, Giants 3: In San Francisco, Jose Cruz had two homers and drove in four runs as Houston ended a four-game skid and snapped a 15-game winning streak at 14.

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Astros 7, Giants 3: In San Francisco, Jose Cruz had two homers and drove in four runs as Houston ended a four-game skid and snapped a 15-game winning streak at 14.

Giants 6, Orioles 3: In Baltimore, Mel Hall drove in three runs and Cory Snyder homered to lead Cleveland past the Orioles. Baltimore's Larry Sheets hit two home runs for the third time in his last five games.

Dodgers 7, Reds 2: In Los Angeles, John Shelby had two hits, scored two runs and drove in two to help hand Cincinnati its fifth loss in the first six games of an 11-game road trip.

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